The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1872. NUMBER 110.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING!

We will open our Retail Department on Monday Next, AFTERNOON and EVENING.

N. MATSON & CO.,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.

OUR STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING!

From 276 State-st. to
308 State-st.,
Near Congress.
West Side Store, 45 & 47 West Madison-st.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

REMOVAL.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE OFFICE DESKS,
ALSO,
SCHOOL & CHURCH FURNITURE,
Can now be found in their New and Elegant Store, cor. State and Monroe-sts.,
166, 168 & 170 State-st.

REMOVAL.

On and after Dec. 2, our Mortgage Banking office will be in Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

GALLUP & PEABODY.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his Wabash-av. Branch to 107 SOUTH CLARK-ST., METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK, where at all times will be found a choice stock of Stationery and Blank Books, and also orders received for PRINTING and BINDING. The business at 68 Canal-st. will be continued as heretofore.

Respectfully, J. M. W. JONES,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer.

REMOVAL.

BARKER & WAIT, Attorneys,
Removed to 125 DEARBORN-ST., Fuller's Building, next door to Post Office.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

Three well-built, comfortable brick houses on corner of Cass and Chestnut-sts., supplied with all city conveniences, &c.

WM. A. JOHNSTON,
45 Exchange Building.

MUSICAL.

For the first time since the great fire we have been for once enough to obtain a complete stock of all styles of

STEINWAY

PIANOS, of which fact buyers will please take notice. Those contemplating purchasing before the holidays will make their selections now, while we have an exceptionally large assortment to choose from.

SMITH & NIXON,
Opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel.

FINANCIAL.

A CARD.

It is distinctly understood that we have not now, never had, any connection whatever with Lent & Smith & Co., or any other Collection Agency, and desire a discrimination between the two.

FRASER'S MERCANTILE AGENCY, 148 East Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

on real estate in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
168 East Washington-st.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,

Cor. Sixteenth and State-sts.
Rates Reduced to $2.00 per Day.
J. W. TOWN, Proprietor.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
311 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

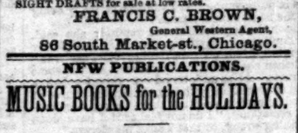
COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,
469 Wabash-av.,

Are now arranging their stock of HOLIDAY GOODS, consisting of Standard Works in sets, Illustrated Works, Juvenile Books, Fine Prayer Books and Bibles, and Popular Miscellany. We have a much larger stock than usual of Popular Authors, in elegant binding—Dickens, Thackeray, Irving, Prescott, Hawthorne, Tennyson, Longfellow, Milton, Byron, Burns, Bulwer, George Eliot, Ruskin, Hugh Miller, Scott, Moore, Macaulay, Schiller, Goethe, Dana, Abbott, Hood, Lamb, Shakspeare, Mrs. Browning, Whittier, Bryant, Motley, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Strickland, Hume, Gibbon, Froude, Poe, Willis, Cooper, D'Israeli, &c., &c. Also Fine Writing Desks, Photograph Albums, Portfolios, Toy Books, Games, &c.

Call early, and select goods while our stock is unbroken, and avoid the crowd of the Christmas week.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.

AIR PISTOL.



Best Thing Out! $5.00.

Biggs, Spencer & Co.,
AGENTS,
335 WABASH-AV.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

HO! FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.

RATES ADVANCED.

To or from British points - - - - $30.00
To or from German points - - - 35.00
To or from Bremen or Skandinavian points - - - - - - - - - - 38.00

P. H. DeVERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 Market-st.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, ATLANTIC, CELTIC, BALTIC, REPUBLIC, ADRIATIC

5,000 tons burden—2,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

P. H. SPARKS, General Agent,
Or to the White Star Line Office, 91 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Thursday, Dec. 5, P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.
CITY OF LIVERPOOL.....Thursday, Dec. 12, 12 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 14, 3 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 46, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To or from British Ports.....$70.00
To or from German Ports.....75.00
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.....80.00
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MUSIC BOOKS for the HOLIDAYS.

LIFE OF HANDEL [$2.00]; of CHOPIN [$1.50]; of BEETHOVEN [$2.00]; of MENDELSSOHN [$1.75]; of ROSSINI [$1.75]; of MOZART [$1.75]; of SCHUMANN [1.75]; of GOTTSCHALK [$1.50]; of WEBER [$1.75]. These books are elegantly bound, and are charming biographies.

LETTERS of MENDELSSOHN [$1.75]; of MOZART [$1.75]; of BEETHOVEN [$2.00]; POLKO'S REMINISCENCES OF MENDELSSOHN [$1.75]. These records of the inner life of the great masters are intensely interesting. Finely bound, like the preceding.

MOORE'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF MUSIC [$6.00] contains "all that is worth knowing" about music and musical people.

GEMS OF STRAUSS. 250 large pages, full of the best Strauss Music. Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00.

THE MUSICAL TREASURE. 225 pages of the most popular Vocal and Instrumental Music. $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth; $4.00 Finely Gilt Binding.

GEMS OF GERMAN SONG. 223 pages. The very best German Songs, with German and English words. $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth; $4.00 Finely Gilt Binding.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

SALT.

The Salt Company of Onondaga have now on hand a good supply of Onondaga and Saginaw Fine. Also, Dairy and Packers' Salt, of all kinds.

R. J. LATHAM, Agent,
50 South Water-st.

HOPS.

Choice Wisconsin crop of '72 on consignment and for sale by
SMITH & DEXTER,
111 South Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTARY SEALS & BLANKS,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Microscopes & Magic Lanterns

At M. POLACHEK'S, Optician,
76 East Madison-st., next McVicker's Theatre.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE

Connecticut Mutual LIFE Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

ORGANIZED IN 1846.

Had, on the first day of January, 1872, Assets amounting to

$31,978,401.66,

And a Surplus of

$5,670,764.74.

This Company has steadily pursued two great practical ends:

FIRST.

To place the security of its policies beyond the power of adverse contingencies. Nothing containing any element of hazard is truly safe unless more than apparently safe; a purely Mutual Company has no resource whatever beyond the premiums charged upon its policies; wherefore these premiums must be apparently higher than any foreseen contingency will exhaust, or future solvency is in peril;

SECOND.

To reduce the actual outlay of its members for their policies to the lowest possible rate. To accomplish this, and yet maintain that perfect security without which all insurance is a delusion, it charges a nominal premium entirely ample for any contingency, and higher than it expects ever to really need; and then to practically reduce this premium in each year to the actual necessities of the Company for the time being, and take from the policyholder no more than present conditions demand, it allows him to retain from 20 to 30 per cent of the first premium as a permanent credit or loan, and to retain from each subsequent premium that portion of the previous year's full premium actually proved to be surplus; so that at no time does the Company take from him a higher actual premium than is needed to carry the risk for the year, and provide the reinsurance fund.

It is strictly Mutual. Nothing is diverted to stockholders, and each member has his insurance at its exact cost to the Company.

Its rate of expense has been from the beginning less than that of other companies; its mortality has been favorable so far, and its rate of interest as high as can be had upon investments of the highest order.

It is believed that in the accomplishment of these two great purposes the Company has had no superior competitor.

JAMES GOODWIN, Pres't.
JACOB L. GREENE, Sec'y.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL,

FROM OUR OWN MINES.

We desire to notify our customers that, having our Steam Breaker now complete and in running order, we are prepared to fill any orders in all the assorted sizes of Anthracite Coal, from under cover of sheds.

We are also able to offer a variety of Bituminous Coals, received by rail, for domestic and steam purposes.

Blossburg and Briar Hill Coals constantly on hand.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
19 Chamber of Commerce,
Offices, Indiana-st. and Twenty-second-st. Bridges.

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,

197 & 199 South Clinton-st.,
CHICAGO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MOULDINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
AND JOBBERS OF
CHROMOS,
Engravings, &c.

The LARGEST STOCK in the West. No Delay in Shipping.

CLOTHING.

NEW DEPARTURE

BROWN & CO.,
TAILORS,
NO. 332 WABASH-AV.,

Will, from this date, make the most stylish garments from the best fabrics at prices that defy competition.

Good Overcoats from $40 upward.

Chicago, Dec. 3, 1872.

WASHINGTON.

The President Disgusted with Political Affairs in Louisiana.

He Will Not Interfere in the Matter Unless to Prevent a Collision.

Committee Appointed to Arrange for the Distribution of the Geneva Award.

Proposed Displacement of the National Bank Currency by Greenbanks.

Some Surmises Regarding the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

The House Passes the New Bill Relating to Revenue Assessors.

Arkansas Wrangles in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ARKANSAS SQUABBLES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—There was a general feeling of disgust manifested to-day in the Senate at the renewal of the Arkansas political squabble between the Senatorial representatives of that State, Messrs. Rice and Clayton. The former arose to insist on the immediate adoption of his resolution, calling on the President for information as to his motives for sending United States troops in Arkansas, and the facts on which such action was based, when Clayton at once made issue with his colleague, as to the subject-matter complained of. He averred that no State in the Union was more peaceful and quiet than Arkansas, and that if further troubles and dissensions arise there, it would be because ex-Confederate Generals had formed secret military combinations to prevent, by force, the inauguration of the regularly-elected Republican State officials. To this statement Rice rejoined that Republican combinations of a military character had also been formed with the unconcealed purpose of preventing Brooks from being sworn in as Governor of the State. This merely personal squabble was allowed to proceed to some extent, when the Senate took the matter in hand, and, by a strict partisan vote, referred the resolution of inquiry to the Military Committee. Messrs. Fenton, Trumbull, Ferry (Conn.), and Tipton voted with the Democrats against the reference.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Senator Wilson's resignation, to-day, of the Chairmanship of the Military Committee, inures to the benefit of Senator Logan, who will be immediately appointed to fill the vacancy.

COVINGTON POST OFFICE.

Senator Stevenson introduced a bill to-day to the Senate for the erection of a $30,000 Post Office at Covington, Ky.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Senator Cole's bill, offered in the Senate to-day, to replace the National Bank notes with United States notes, provides that wherever and as often as the notes of any one of such National Banks to the amount of $900 shall accumulate in the Treasury, and after thirty days' notice thereof to such bank, interest shall cease and be suspended upon $1,000 of the United States bonds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of such bank, as security for its circulation, until such bank shall return said Board by the payment of $900 in current money into the Treasury of the United States.

FREIGHT REGULATIONS.

Senator Wright's resolution, which is now on the Senate table with reference to the regulation of railroad freights is as follows:

That the Committee on Commerce be required to inquire into the expediency of regulating by Congressional legislation, the rates of freights on railroads having continuous lines running into or through two or more States, and that they report by bill or otherwise as early a day as practicable.

DELINQUENT TOBACCO CASE.

The case of Maddox and others *vs.* The United States, involving a claim of $785,000, was before the Supreme Court to-day, on an appeal from the Court of Claims. It grew out of the seizure by the Government of 1,000 boxes of tobacco in February, 1865, belonging to the claimants, and which they allege they were conveying to Norfolk, under a contract with the United States Treasury agent. The case is similar in principle to one decided in 1869, where the Court put a very narrow construction on the acts and regulations, authorizing trading with the enemy during the late war.

LETTER CARRIER SYSTEM.

A bill is now being prepared, to be introduced in the House next week, providing for the introduction of the Free Delivery Carrier Postal System in all cities where the population is 20,000 and over. The bill meets the approval of the Post Office Department.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Boston have raised $10,000 with which they expect to lobby through Congress the bill known as the bill to prevent cruelty to animals which in transit by railroad or other mode of transportation. This bill will be reported by the House Committee on Agriculture, when it is called. It provides that it shall be unlawful to keep confined cattle on a train or boat more than twenty-five consecutive hours without giving them a rest of six hours for food and water. When the bill comes up for consideration, or the day previous, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of this city, intend to hold a mass meeting, at which Bergh, of New York, and others will make speeches to affect favorably the legislation of the bill.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The House Appropriation Committee is still at war on the Postal Telegraph bill, and will not probably be ready to report it until after the holidays.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

The House, to-day, did a good day's work, which was more than could have been expected, considering the early date of the session, in discussing and passing the bill abolishing the office of Assessor and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. The bill which was drawn by Commissioner Douglas was carefully, though hastily, considered by the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Dawes, to-day, reported it, with the approval of the Committee, in a speech of half an hour's length. The bill was opposed by several members, whose only object, apparently, was to satisfy the Assessors and the Assistants, that they protested against the bill, and made a fight for those valuable political adjuncts. The bill was slightly amended by Shellabarger, requiring Collectors, in their new duties, to give additional bonds. The date fixed for the bill to go in effect is July 1, 1873. It is reported that the proposition will be fought very bitterly in the Senate.

Both houses adjourned until Monday.

A DENIAL.

Senator Fenton denies that he sought admission to the Republican caucus, and was refused. He did not attend either caucus.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER

Committee met to-day and organized. All the members were present, except General Banks. Another session will be held on Thursday morning, when the investigation will begin. It is generally believed here that the Committee is not one that will go to the bottom of the subject, but will be satisfied with such a favorable showing as may be presented, although nothing has thus far occurred to warrant the belief. Speaker Blaine has asked to be examined by the Committee, and Oakes Ames will be invited to come before the Committee, and McComb will be summoned if he can be found. It is a theory among the knowing ones that Oakes Ames will testify that he was too heavily loaded with the Mobilier stock, and that it was crushing him, but that having confidence in the ultimate value of the stock he took the course to put in his friends, and instead of selling his stock to strangers, gave his friends an opportunity to invest, which some of them did, paying the money regularly, as in any business transaction.

LOUISVILLE CANAL.

At a meeting of the Committee on Commerce, yesterday, the subject of the Louisville Canal came up, and Messrs. Negley, Conger, and Holman were appointed a sub-Committee to inquire into the propriety of making the canal a public work by refunding all that had been expended on it, outside of Government appropriations. The Sub-Committee are unquestionably in favor of this proposition, and it is believed a majority of the full Committee also favor the proposition. Negley, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, promises to make an elaborate report, and has already placed himself in correspondence with the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of various cities.

THE NEW ORLEANS TROUBLES.

Marshal Packard telegraphed to the Attorney General, this afternoon, a statement of his action in taking possession of the Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, for the purpose of investigating the assembling of the Legislature on Tuesday next. The order to him to do so was issued by the United States Judge, who is a partisan of Kellogg, and the object is to afford time for Kellogg's Returning Board, as it will re-elect him to the Senate. The Attorney General, to-night, laid the telegram before the President. The President expressed his great disgust at the whole quarrel between Warmoth and Kellogg, and thinks it disgraceful that men will for the sake of getting to the United States Senate run the risk of drenching a great city in blood. He seemed to be firm in the determination to permit no Federal interference unless necessary to prevent a revolution. The Electoral vote of Louisiana cannot now be counted for any one. There was no attempt at a meeting of the Electoral College on the day imperatively prescribed by the law. Prominent Republican Congressmen who have been informed of the situation to-night also freely express their disgust, and say that if this state of affairs continues much longer, Congress may find it necessary to interfere with some legislation which may also be made to apply to Alabama and Arkansas.

BINGHAM.

The entire Ohio Republican Congressional delegation, to-day, signified to the President their willingness to call on him in a body to inform Judge Bingham of a foreign mission. The President replied that while he would be glad to see the delegation personally, Judge Bingham needed no recommendation, and that he was perfectly satisfied with the Judge. Judge Bingham will probably be appointed Minister to Italy, though the matter has not been definitely settled.

[*To The Associated Press.*]

RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the Criminal Court to-day the case of the restaurant-keeper who is charged with discriminating against colored persons in serving liquors and refreshments, was tried, and dismissed on the ground of an informality in the information.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members. The session was brief and no important business was transacted.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

The bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio, as reported by Mr. Scott from the Committee of Conference, stands substantially as it passed the Senate at the last session, except that the section passed by the House repealing the law of 1869 authorizing the construction of a bridge at Paducah, is agreed to by the Senate.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session, this afternoon, confirmed the nomination of B. F. Gue to be Postmaster at Dubuque, Iowa, and Stewart Goodsell, deceased.

HANGED.

Barney Woods was hanged in the District Jail, to-day, for the murder of Samuel N. Cheeseman, of New York, on the 12th of last August.

KU-KLUX PARDONS.

Attorney General Williams has written a letter to Governor Scott, of South Carolina, regarding the Ku-Klux prisoners, in which he says: "In my judgment, it is not only impracticable, but improper, to grant an indiscriminate pardon to citizens of York and Chester Counties, who have been convicted of violating the Enforcement act, or to any persons described only by locality in which they reside, or designated as a class, of offenders against the laws of the United States. A separate application for pardon ought to be made by or on behalf of each of said persons, stating substantially the circumstances of the crime and conviction." When such an application is made it will be considered without delay, and as favorably as the President's sense of judgment will permit.

MR. NICOLAY.

It is positively stated that John Nicolay, of Illinois, former Secretary of President Lincoln, will be appointed Marshal of the United States Supreme Court.

THE NEW STATES.

It is understood that an attempt will be made this winter to secure the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States.

THE INDIANS.

A measure will soon be introduced to put in effect the recommendation of the President's message relative to organizing the Indian nations south of Kansas. The House Committee on Indian Affairs will soon resume the examination of witnesses on charges of Indian frauds by Judge Wright.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

United States District Judge Underwood, of Virginia, is expected soon to resign on half pay. The President is considering the name of a prominent Richmond lawyer, a native Southerner, who has never been in politics, as his successor.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Senate suspended the election of Chairmen of the Standing Committees by ballot, and the Standing and Select Committees were then elected as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Privileges and Elections—Morton, Chairman; Carpenter, Logan, Alcorn, Hill, Anthony, and Trumbull.

Foreign Relations—Cameron, Chairman; Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Hamlin, Howe, and Schurz.

Finance—Sherman, Chairman; Morrill (Vermont), Scott, Ames, Wright, Ferry (Michigan) and Bayard.

Appropriations—Cole, Chairman; Sprague, Sawyer, Morrill (Maine), Windom, West, and Stevenson.

Commerce—Chandler, Chairman; Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Buckingham, Conkling, and Vickers.

Manufactures—Norton, Chairman; Sprague, Gilbert, Johnson, and Fenton.

Agriculture—Frelinghuysen, Chairman; Robertson, Lewis, Davis (West Virginia), and Machin.

Military Affairs—Wilson, Chairman; Logan, Cameron, Morton, Ames, West, and Blair.

Naval Affairs—Cragin, Chairman; Anthony, Nye, Osborn, Alcorn, Morrill (Me.), and Stockton.

Judiciary—Edmunds, Chairman; Conkling, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Pool, Wright, and Thurman.

Post Office and Post Roads—Ramsey, Chairman; Pomeroy, Hamlin, Cole, Ferry (Michigan), Flanagan, and Kelly.

Public Lands—Pomeroy, Chairman; Osborne, Sprague, Windom, Stewart, Casserly, and Tipton.

Private Land Claims—Thurman, Chairman; Ferry, (Connecticut), Caldwell, Bayard, and Norwood.

Indian Affairs—Harlan, Chairman; Corbett, Buckingham, Frelinghuysen, Caldwell, Stevenson, and Rice.

Pensions—Pratt, Chairman, Brownlow, Logan, Ferry (Conn.), Hill, Sanlsbury, and Hamilton, (Texas).

Revolutionary Claims—Pool, Chairman; Brownlow, Corbett, Hill, and Norwood.

On Claims—Howe, Chairman; Scott, Pratt, Boreman, Wright, Davis (West Virginia), and Machin.

District of Columbia—Patterson, Chairman; Lewis, Spencer, Sawyer, Hitchcock, Ferry (Mich.), and Vickers.

On Patents—Ferry (Conn.), Chairman; Carpenter, Windom, Hamilton (Maryland), and Ransom.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Morrill (Vt.), Chairman; Gilbert, Cameron, Stockton, and Hamilton (Md.).

Territories—Nye, Chairman; Cragin, Boreman, Hitchcock, Clayton, Cooper, and Fenton.

Pacific Railroad—Stewart, Chairman; Ramsey, Harlan, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Ferry (Mich.), Cragin, Cooper, Rice, and Casserly.

Mines and Mining—Hamlin, Chairman; Chandler, Flanagan, Caldwell, Alcorn, Kelly, and Goldthwaite.

Revision of the Laws of the United States—Conkling, Chairman; Carpenter, Stewart, Edmunds, and Goldthwaite.

Enrolled Bills—Windom, Chairman; Lewis, and Kelly.

Education and Labor—Sawyer, Chairman; Morrill (Vt.), Flanagan, Patterson, and Johnston.

Investigation and Retrenchment—Buckingham, Chairman; Pratt, Howe, Harlan, Stewart, Bayard, and Trumbull.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses and of the Senate—Carpenter, Chairman; Morton, and Saulsbury.

Printing—Anthony, Chairman; Howe, and Casserly.

Library—Morrill (Maine), Chairman; Howe, and Sherman.

Engrossed Bills—Casserly, Chairman; Clayton, and Cooper.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Revision of the Rules—Pomeroy, Chairman; Edmunds, and Stevenson.

Removal of Political Disabilities—Bowman, Chairman; Ames, Clayton, Lewis, Vickers, Ransom, and Tipton.

Levees of the Mississippi River—Kellogg, Chairman; Alcorn, Clayton, Blair, and Rice.

To Inquire into Certain Allegations against the Hon. Powell Clayton—Wright, Chairman; Morrill (Maine), and Norwood.

On Alleged Outrages in the Southern States—Scott, Chairman; Chandler, Bayard, Pool, Pratt, Spencer, and Blair.

EXCUSED.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.), at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Military Affairs.

INDIANA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. MORTON presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, instructing the Senators and Representives from that State to vote against any measure dividing the State into two or more judicial districts. Referred.

WANTS TO BE RESTORED.

Mr. HAMLIN (Me.) presented a memorial of George E. Preble, asking to be restored to his rank in the navy.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill creating a Commission to adjust the claims under the Geneva award.

The bill authorizes the appointment of three Commissioners at an annual salary of $4,500, and a Secretary at a salary of $3,000 to hear and decide all claims for losses by the rebel cruisers, for whose escape the Geneva Tribunal held Great Britain responsible. It also authorizes the appointment of two persons as counsel for the Commissioners, whose pay will be fixed by the Secretary of State. The Commission is to organize in Washington, but may hold its sessions in other cities, and is limited to two years. The awards are to be paid in sixty days from the day of finding, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from the date of the loss of the property, except that no interest is to be paid until the claims are decided, when, if the fund is sufficient, the interest will be paid in full; otherwise, *pro rata*. The money, when received from England, is to be set apart as a fund for the payment of the claims.

Mr. MORTON, (Ind.) introduced a bill to refund to the States the interest on the money borrowed to equip, pay, supply, and transfer troops for the service of the United States in the late war.

Mr. FERRY (Connecticut) introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1863, prescribing an "ironclad oath." Referred.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to replace National Bank notes with United States notes. Referred.

The bill requires the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation all notes of the National Banks coming into the custody of the United States, and to issue in the place thereof, if necessary, an equal amount of notes of the United States, and whenever, and as often as, the notes of any one of such National Banks, to the amount of $900, shall accumulate in the Treasury, and after thirty days' notice to such bank, interest shall cease and be suspended on $1,000 of United States bonds, deposited in the Treasury to the credit of such bank, as security for its circulation, until such bank shall redeem said bonds by the payment of $900 current money into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ky.) introduced a bill to provide for the erection of public buildings at Covington. Referred.

THE MONETARY STRINGENCY.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to relieve the present stringency in the money market, the propriety of providing for an additional issue of legal-tender notes, and all matters connected therewith, and report, by bill or otherwise, at as early a day as practicable.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

Mr. RICE (Ark.) moved to take up his resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the application for sending United States troops to Arkansas, and the action taken thereon.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vt.) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. RICE modified the phraseology of the resolution, and opposed its reference to the Committee.

A debate ensued between Messrs. CLAYTON and RICE regarding the present state of affairs in Arkansas.

Mr. THURMAN (O.) said there was no necessity for referring the resolution to a Committee, and said that whenever any Senator should state in the Senate that he understood the United States troops were to be sent to his State, and should move for information on the subject, he (Thurman) would vote to give it to him as promptly as possible.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked Mr. Thurman whether he had ever known a request of this kind to be made to the President unaccompanied by the proviso that the information should be given only if not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. THURMAN said he did not recollect. This was not an inquiry as to how the President was going to act, but an inquiry whether any application had been made by some authority in Arkansas for United States troops.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs by a vote of 25 to 18.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

Mr. SCOTT (Pa.) called up his resolution relative to the Committees of Conference of the last session, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Conkling, modified it so as to apply only to the Committee of Conference on the bill regulating the construction of bridges across the Ohio, and it was agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT (Pa.) then presented the report of the Committee of Conference on this bill, and it was laid over.

The Senate then, at 1:20 p. m., went into Executive session, and, at 1:40,

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

REIMBURSEMENT.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill for the payment for property destroyed during the rebellion by authority of the Government.

MISSISSIPPI SHIP CANAL.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the probable cost of a ship canal from the Mississippi, near its mouth, to the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill abolishing the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and transferring their duties to the Collector and Deputy Collectors. After the bill was read Mr. Dawes offered an amendment fixing the time for it to go into operation on the 1st of July, 1873.

Mr. Dawes then proceeded to explain the bill. He said that the law of June 6, '72, directed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to reduce, on or before 1st January next, the whole number of collection districts to eighty, and to discharge all Collectors and Assessors except one in each of those eighty districts. The bill now proposed was a substitute for that provision, because it was evident that the reduction of collection districts to one-third of the existing number would enlarge the area of districts three-fold, and would, with the diminished number of officers, present too great a temptation to frauds upon the Revenue.

OBITUARY.

He yielded to Sawyer, who offered a resolution reciting the telegraphic account of the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, last evening, among which were M. W. Danis, an employe of the House, his wife and child, and directing that arrangements be made to transfer their bodies back to their late home, Princeton, Wisconsin, and have them interred at the expense of the House. Adopted.

THE REVENUE.

Mr. Dawes resumed his remarks, and stated that, by the passage of this bill, the saving which would be effected over the plan provided by the law of June last, would be $1,700,000, and over the existing system, $3,000,000.

MR. L. MYERS (Penn.) called attention to the fact that this bill would turn out of office all Assessors—men who had the most administrative experience in connection with Internal Revenue—and retain all the Collectors. He thought the Government should be authorized to select from both classes of officials, and therefore he gave notice of an amendment which he would offer, legislating out of office all Assessors and Collectors, and providing for the subsequent appointment of new Collectors. This, he said, would give the department chance to select its best officials.

Mr. WOOD (New York) called attention to the fact that the proposed appropriation for the Internal Revenue Bureau, $5,800,000, was $900,000 greater than that for the present year, and asked where was the reform. The real measure of reform is the abolition of the whole system. The import duties were fifty to a hundred millions in excess of the Government expenses.

Mr. BECK explained the increase in the estimate for the Bureau was because of the pay of the Storekeepers and Gangers, formerly paid by the distillers.

Mr. GARFIELD said if the bill passed, he would move to cut down the appropriation for the Internal Revenue Department.

Mr. DUKE (Va.) gave notice of an amendment to abolish the whole of the Internal Revenue system.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested to Mr. Duke to abolish all taxes and defray the expenses of the Government out of the Treasury.

Mr. KERR supported the bill, and favored the continuance of the Internal Revenue system because it was the cheapest system of taxation, and because it was all revenue.

Mr. DAWES moved the previous question, under the operation of which the amendments were agreed to fixing the time for the bill to go into operation 1st July, 1873, and requiring Collectors to give additional bonds for their new duties, and the bill passed.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

On motion of Mr. HALDEMAN, the Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration was instructed to inquire into the feasibility and propriety of taking the census of the United States on the 1st of January, 1875, in one day, on the *defacto* principle and with prior schedules.

Adjourned to Monday.

NEW YORK.

Execution of Rodgers, the Murderer—The Erie Suits—Graham, the Bank Defaulter—Important Suit—Stokes to be Tried on Monday—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Hanging a murderer is such a novelty here, that the execution of Henry Rogers, in Brooklyn, to-day, caused no little sensation. The condemned man confessed his crime freely. He said he beat the policeman over the head with a club, not because of any grudge, but because he was drunk and was told to do it by the ruffian gang with whom he associated. Rogers spent a sleepless night, and took nothing for breakfast but a cup of coffee. For twelve hours before his death he was paralyzed with fear, and died abject and fainting. The execution was private, but a very unruly crowd gathered in the street outside the jail, and the police were forced to use their clubs to keep outsiders back. After the drop fell, Rogers strangled slowly to death, the rope not having been properly adjusted. When cut down, after hanging fifteen minutes, his teeth were found pressed deep into the lower lip.

Stanley's career as a lecturer seems to have come to a lame conclusion. He has appeared twice in New York, once in Brooklyn, and was to have lectured here again to-night in Steinway Hall. People who went to the hall this evening, however, found the building dark and the doors closed. After hanging at the door, they brought out the janitor, who said: "Mr. Stanley will not lecture here any more, because his expenses are more than his receipts." Even the *Herald* admits that Stanley's elocution is bad, and his matter diffuse and heavy.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The testimony of Mr. Barlow, a Director of the Erie Railroad Company, shows that the institution of the suit by Watson against Gould was not to benefit any clique in Wall street, and that the release given to Gould by Sickles was not absolute, but was to be confirmed by the new Board after the books had been carefully examined and Gould's statements that he had not been guilty of any misappropriations were verified.

It is proposed to erect a printers' monument to Mr. Greeley.

Graham of the Middletown Bank, is still in jail, unable to procure bail. His examination is delayed with the hope of securing Horton, the Cashier. The latter endeavoured to effect a compromise from New York, but the officers of the bank to recover their losses. At the request of the Bank Examiner the case was further postponed till Monday.

The Erie Bank of Pennsylvania has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Ocean Bank, to recover $50,000 deposited with the Ocean Bank to be loaned by the latter, as agent of the Erie Bank. The money was loaned, and $50,000 in United States bonds taken as collateral. These bonds were stolen, and the plaintiffs claim the principal and interest on the ground that the Ocean Bank did not exercise due diligence to prevent the robbery. Decision reserved.

Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court, to-day, decided in the case of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company *ex.* Henry H. Boody, that the affidavit proves there was no refusal to make the proper certificate. The certificate being in proper form, the order to to examine is therefore vacated.

In the case of Dennis Noonan, charged with the bank forgery in Ireland, Commissioner Osborne says, unless the evidence to be introduced by the British Commission is presented by Tuesday, he will discharge the prisoner.

Judge Brady will probably preside at the trial of Stokes next Monday.

In the case of Dennis Noonan, charged with the bank forgery in Ireland, Commissioner Osborne says, unless the evidence to be introduced by the British Commission is presented by Tuesday, he will discharge the prisoner.

Judge Brady will probably preside at the trial of Stokes next Monday.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of Anthony Eaton, who died from injuries received when knocked down and robbed, Nov. 21, rendered a verdict of death caused by a blow at the hands of James Fitzpatrick, and that John Lynn was accessory. The prisoners, who are respectively 16 and 22 years of age, were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Recorder Hackett, to-day, sentenced Jno. B. Chambers to seven years' imprisonment in Sing Sing, for a felonious assault and battery on James Brownlee, during the general strike last year. Chambers was among the strikers, and, he and another man finding Brownlee at work, in a carpenter shop, ordered him into the street. He went into the street, and Chambers fired a pistol at his head, the ball passing through the cheek. Notwithstanding the jury recommended Chambers to mercy, he was sentenced as above.

Attorney General Bar

THE INDIAN.

Wrongs of the Red Man---Violation of Treaties.

Change of the Policy of Washington---How Esau's Reservation Was Protected.

The Indians a Distinct People, and Have a Right to Remain So.

FAIRBURG, Ill., Nov. 25, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Recent accounts of fresh wrongs to be perpetrated upon the peaceful tribes, whose sole human dependence now is the faith of solemn treaties with the Government of the United States, and guaranteed rights, should properly bring up the whole subject of the ceilings of the white and red races of men on this continent. Said

PRESIDENT TAYLOR:

Should the judgment of the Almighty fall on this country, I believe it would be on account of our unjust treatment of the Indians.

And General Taylor was no visionary sentimentalist, but a most practical and just man,—thoroughly acquainted, however, with Indians, and Indian affairs; familiar with the position of affairs, the difference in races, the causes of collision, and all the varied pretexts for wrong and robbery,—pretexts that, in the cases of the Osages and the Indians of the Territory, are so flimsy, threadbare, and tattered, as to no longer hide the instincts of speculative robbery that lie behind and influence many of the whites.

It appears that, after the violation of treaty stipulations, again and again, on our part, with the Osages, and they are deprived of stipulated benefits, and after they have again and again given up their lands, with the solemn promise of reservations on which their rights should be forever protected from intrusion, which agreements have been regularly violated by us; after all this, it appears to be thought that humanity requires that their

GAME SHOULD BE DESTROYED,

as quickly as possible, and the Indian be at once converted into a farmer, and raise corn, which, if he cannot sell it, can be used for freight on railroads, or for fuel, as is now recommended in Iowa, while the carcasses, it is estimated o twenty thousand noble buffalo, butchered by white men, this season, for sport, or for their hides and tongues lie rotting upon the plains. Wrong and unhealthy speculations may be advanced by such courses; but they are wrong, and antagonistic to the practical prosperity and welfare of both races, and of the country; and to expect the Indian, in a single generation, to become able to compete with white men in farming, is as absurd as to place an inhabitant of London or Paris among the wilds of the Rocky Mountains, and expect him to gain a living for himself and family by trapping and hunting.

But the great and specific difficulty is, that the original policy of the Government

OF GENERAL GRANT,

and that change has been made so silently that the people do not yet know that, in the abundance of the pseudo philanthropy which covers the land like a cloud,—often obscuring justice and common sense,—we have become a nation regardless of the faith of treaties—except those with the strong. However faulty in practice, the original theory of the Government is just, humane, and practical, and was in accord with

WASHINGTON'S OWN VIEWS,

as set forth in Sparks' life of that true statesman:

Washington's policy in regard to the Indians was always pacific and humane. He considered them as children, who should be treated with tenderness and forbearance. He aimed to conciliate them by good usage, to obtain their lands by fair purchase and punctual payments, to make treaties with them on terms of equity and reciprocal advantage, and strictly to maintain every pledge. In these respects he looked upon the Indian tribes as holding the same rank, and the same rights, as civilized nations. But their faithlessness, ravages, and murders were not to be tolerated, even whatever causes they arose.

When, in future days, a historian of that race appears (perhaps after General Taylor's apprehension is realized, for nations have no future spiritual existence as such, hence the logical sequence of the need of their punishment here), —when such faithful historian appears, and begins to trace his course, to settle, among other things, the exact point where the "last red man" was, and to find it in the passage of

THE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA BILL,

in 1854; he will find that Senator Houston stated, on the floor of the Senate of the United States, that it overrode and overthrew a number of solemn treaties with the Indian tribes inhabiting these Territories, he will find that neither political party cared; that the country did not care; and he will find that the terms "Indian title," "extinguishment of the Indian title," etc., once so common in our National Congress, have since then been dropped altogether.

Should he then go further, and attempt to determine

WHICH POLITICAL PARTY

were justly chargeable with the flagrant and needless wrong, he will find that, while one was the more blameable for the violation of the treaties, and the overthrow of the just, true, and time-honored policy, the other had done the work afterwards, by snatching public lands, by hundreds of millions of acres, from both the Indian and the poor white settler, and from posterity, and giving it away, in most cases, for purposes of speculation, and giving it to wealthy white men, and for enterprises, in most cases, that were not national, and were not necessary, or asked for, save by a few. (The one Pacific Railroad, which was national, was opposed and was asked for by the nation and by the world.)

If, then, he goes yet further in the analysis, and draws the line between the two great political sects, he will be indeed puzzled to tell which were the worst. We have heard much said about "the nation's wards," but who before ever heard of a guardian appropriating such an estate, and then dictating the kind of life, and prescribing an occupation and associations tending to destroy his ward? For every man of practical experience of Indian life knows well that contract with the average white man is always to his injury, and usually to his ultimate ruin. The wish, therefore, of their Chiefs, to be away from railroads and all their associations, is a high proof of their

STRONG PRACTICAL SENSE.

It is eminently wise that the Indian should desire to maintain his separate and distinct existence, preserve his tribal government (such as has existed among the Arabs far longer than any government of Europe or America ever has existed, or probably ever will exist), and be secure from intrusion by meddlesome and mischievous whites. The Russian Government does not try to force her Cossacks to become farmers, but wants them to remain Cossacks, and recognizes the simple fact that men are different, and of right ought to be, and that some can live one way and some another, and dress in blankets or fashionably, as they please, and be let alone in so doing. And that her Alaska subjects, have been injured by coming under the speculative Ægis of Uncle Samuel is now admitted. There the advent of the proud bird of freedom was signalized by the opening of immese numbers of whiskey-saloons in Sitka,—speculative genius there taking that form. But, in the land of the Osages and the five nations, the car of progress is declared to be the locomotive. The eagle is to scream from the smoke-stack, and the Indian to be thrown from the car by cow-catcher. After "gobbling" a continent the cry is still to be

"MORE LAND."

The little legend of "Land for the landless" is not heard as present; posterity to whom it should especially apply is not thought of; and the Indian has no rights that anybody is bound to respect. Everybody but speculators must stand aside.

But, mark this wonder on earth, it is all to be done in the name of humanity and progress. The Indian is to be a very conspicuous

OBJECT OF CHARITY

(notice being inconvient); spelling-books are to be thrown at his head; and, as a reward for giving up all his lands, and buffalo, and game, he is to be rewarded by a chance to become the victim of various philanthropic experiments in the noble art of civilization,—that peculiar civilization described by a great writer as "used merely to sharpen the claws of mankind"; and it is the peculiar misfortune of the Indian that his opponents (naturally sharp) have their claws sharpened still more on the great speculative grindstone of land grants, claims, etc. Moreover, while he has an acre of land, a mortgaged annuity, a coon-skin, or a dollar, his white brother will sell him the glorious gewgaws of civilization, at a profit of from 100 to 500 per cent.

The Indian has met the Spaniard, the Frenchman, the English Cavalier, Quaker, and Puritan, —the last the most destructive, and encased in a self-complacent self-righteousness, compared with which that of the old Jews of the time of Pilate was as a gossamer webb to the bottom of a potash-kettle,—as thin gauze to boiler-iron, doubled, riveted, and case-hardened.

As many men—writers, teachers, law-makers, &c., &c.—really know nothing of Indians, except enough to make them the butt of very stale jokes and very stupid slanders, and, in their self-complacent wisdom, forget what their ancestors were, and the evil that white men are doing every hour of every day, and assume to be able to "settle the problem of the Indian question" on the speculative basis of manifest destiny, by the application of manifest injustice,—assuming, at the outset, the utter depravity of the Indian,—for these men, let us quote from

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1870.

While it cannot be denied that the United States Government, in the general terms and temper of its legislation, has evinced a desire to deal justly with the Indians, it must be admitted that the actual treatment they have received has been unjust and iniquitous beyond the power of words to express.

SAYS BISHOP WHIPPLE, OF MINNESOTA:

I have travelled on foot, or in the saddle, over every foot of my diocese. I know every Indian settlement in it. Some of them will drink, and some of them will steal, and they are of our race, for they have the same vices; but, in every difficulty that has occurred, in these twelve years of my residence, between the Indians and the Government, the Government has always been wrong, and the Indian has always been right.

SAYS GENERAL WILLIAM S. HARNEY,

who went to the frontier when he was only 19 years of age, and is now old:

I never knew an Indian chief to break his word; and, in no instance in which a war broke out with the tribes, that the tribes were not in the right.

SAYS THOMAS WISTAR, OF PHILADELPHIA:

During an intercourse of forty years with the tribes on our frontiers, I have invariably received from them generous and confiding treatment, and have had no occasion to regret misplaced confidence, except in one instance.

The writer has had a slight acquaintance with the Indians, from the Mississippi to the Pacific (not always favorable), and has been personally cognizant of unprovoked outrages against defenseless Indians by white men, that would shame any savage, and yet such a thing as redress was not possible, or thought of.

NOW, WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

To revile the President? Not at all, for he has manifested a disposition to deal justly, if empowered and supported.

Does, then, the blame all rest with Congress? Not so, for the questions involved now come before them in a false light, and the reasons for legislation asked of them are based on false premises, the true ones being obscured by love of plunder, demagogiism, and hypocrisy.

THE REMEDY IS,

to respect the faith of treaties, and deal with the Indians with the same regard for justice and honor that we would if they had all their forts, and manned a trained, well-armed, well-officered and appointed army of two millions of men; lest it come to pass that the All-Powerful One, who so jealously guarded the

RESERVATION OF ESAU,

and warned the wandering Israelites, centuries after his death, against the slightest intrusion upon it, under the severest penalties on their mother, centuries before having been told, ere Jacob and Esau were born, that they were to be two distinct nations, with different destinies,—may adjudge our vaunted humanity, progress, and civilization a pretence and a sham; and that, when the case of the poor Indian, and his pitiful, diminished reservations, and violated treaties, finally comes before this mighty tribunal, this Court of last resort, it may come to pass that a decree will go forth that will prove anew to the world the truth of the words of a great historian, that, "On every page of history it is written, God reigns;" and that forces slumbering now in the mighty bosom of Nature will be arrayed against us for its execution, compared with which a trained army of 2,000,000 of men would be but as dust, and locomotives, land-grants, etc., but as atoms, weighing nothing, in the great scale of God's eternal justice, against which all the plans of all the pettifogging politicians, and speculators of high and low degree, that could be packed within the circle of the sun, would avail nothing.

The old pleas of

CONQUEST AND NECESSITY

we will not consider; they are no longer before us; we have passed them by; borne on the mighty current of Time's great river, we have left them far behind us. For most of the Indians are practically conquered, and at our mercy, and we, after leaving them all the lands they want, would have enough for three times our population, and now, at least can afford to be just to the remnant that is left of them, and leave them free, with fair indemnity, and they will advance as the Cherokees and Five Nations have, if left to themselves, absolutely secure in their lands and homes, kindly and firmly treated, and the hand of military power recalled by justice and humanity. Then, and not till then, will the people who both do and suffer wrong, and need to be guarded from the evil-disposed of both races, the crimes of both being usually charged to the Indian.

But the Indians cannot trade with the white sharper, and no tricky trader should be allowed to set foot on their soil, or wrong them in the slightest in any way, or under any pretext whatever.

Above all, let it be borne in mind that the Indian is an Indian, and not a white man.

HE WISHES TO REMAIN DISTINCT,

and the wish is a most laudable and proper one, in harmony with nature. Let him keep his own Government, and let white men going among Indians (except as agents of the United States Government) be subject to their tribal governments.

Nature has done much for the Indian intellectually; and he has now gained some desire for the white man's knowledge, and this, fostered and encouraged (but not forced), and the native independence preserved intact, and a feeling of real respect and regard for the white man established, on the basis of justice and sincere kindness, will ultimately lead to the best results ever yet seen. This will people, too,

THE NATURALLY RELIGIOUS,

and one of the few on the whole earth that never lapsed into idolatry. The Indian believes in a Supreme Being, a Great Spirit, governing the universe, and an immortal future for the just and brave. And, when justice has brought peace, and peace good will, perhaps they will prove a people well fitted as any for the high spiritual religion of our Savior; and the labors of such men as Whipple, Wistar, and others will not be lost,—labors of love as they have been.

BUFF THOMPSON.

The Burning of Seabury Hall---Letter from Bishop Whipple.

FARIBAULT, 1872.—THANKSGIVING EVE.

DEAR BRETHREN: Sorrow has come to us. Our beautiful Seabury Hall is burned. While we were celebrating the Holy Communion on our Thanksgiving feast, the hall which was endeared to us by so many blessed memories caught fire, and was totally destroyed. Some of our students lost all their books and clothing, and the Bishop Seabury Mission is sorely crippled by the loss of one of its best buildings. This building was very dear to me. It was our first venture of faith. Brothers Breck and Manny and myself watched it grow into life and beauty, and every stone and timber was a gift in answer to prayer. For ten years it has been the house of our students, and the nursery of all our schools. We have sent out from it many brave servants of Christ. It is hard, when so badly fitted by ill health to bear additional burdens, to lose so valuable a property which was hallowed by such sacred associations of the living and the dead. The Lord sometimes leads us by a way we know not, and He often allures His children into the wilderness that he may speak comforting words unto them. The growth of our work made it necessary to build a Divinity Hall, and leave Seabury Hall for Shattuck School. We have now no option, for we must build, and it should be ample for our wants for all time. We shall do all we can for ourselves, but we sorely need the loving aid of the kind friends who have helped us build these schools for God. Our insurance will in part rebuild Seabury Hall for Shattuck School. We have cared for our twenty-three Divinity students in the homes of the Professors, the Bishop, and other friends, and there will be no interruption of the work. It is hard to see how our trial can be overruled for good, but we try to say, "It is well." We shall need more than we ever did before the alms of the church for our daily bread. If any of our friends can aid us to rebuild we will give them our love, our gratitude and prayers. We ask the prayers of the Church that our faith fail not, and that we may hold fast to the dear motto: "Faith but pursuing." Your brother in Christ,

H. B. WHIPPLE, Bishop of Minnesota.

—Kearney Junction, Neb., is experiencing the stage of rapid growth incident to all our Western towns. It is building up at the rate of three houses per day. The Platte, in the vicinity, will soon be spanned by three bridges. Two railroads are already there and three others are projected. Lots are selling from $200 to $600, according to location. One person who recently bought a section adjoining the town for $16,000 has been since offered $35,000 for one-fourth of it.

INDIANA.

A Review of the Political Situation in that State---The Contest and Result.

The Causes that Led to the Election of Governor Hendricks.

Extravagance of the Recent Legislature---Suggested Improvement of the Revenues---The State Printing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4, 1872.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The excitement occasioned by the recent political campaign has entirely subsided, and it may not be without profit to review the past, and consider impartially the causes that led to the results in October or November.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

Political parties are more nearly balanced in this State than in any other in the Union. For this reason, both parties have, for a number of years, held their Nominating Conventions several months in advance of the elections, viz.: the Democrats on the 8th of January, and the Republicans on the 22d of February, preceding the October elections. This is done to give ample time to perfect organizations in each of the counties, and make a complete canvass of the State.

In January last, the Democratic party was laboring under the general demoralization consequent upon the change of policy as suggested by Mr. Vallandigham; consequently they decided to postpone their State Convention until late in the spring, in order to avail themselves of future developments. The Republicans, however, held their Convention on the 22d of February, as usual, and placed a ticket in the field.

STATE COMMITTEES.

A new State Central Committee was chosen, one its Chairman, Colonel John W. Foster, of Evansville, at once set about organizing the State, district, county, and township organizations, or at once put into operation a plan that not only worked well, but gave the Republican party what they never had before,—a thorough and complete organization in every county in the State. Colonel Foster's management of the canvass was most admirable, and his praises are sounded, whenever the matter is discussed, by Republicans and Democrats.

The Democracy were less fortunate in their managers; their Chairman being E. S. Alvord, a gentleman 60 years of age, who never gave much attention to politics, until two years ago, when he was made Chairman of the State Committee, to settle a feud that threatened to divide the party. Their State Convention was not held until within a week of the Baltimore Convention, and the Committee seemed to be spending all their time running and telling what their opponents were preparing to do, or neglecting the organization, except in the closely-contested Legislative districts, where all their labors seemed to be concentrated. The result shows, however, that their work was not as thoroughly or well done as that of their more active adversaries. The Liberals had a State Committee; but, as comparatively little is known of their movements, it is generally believed they did little, or had no means at their disposal to do with, and were consequently overshadowed by their Democratic allies.

MR. HENDRICKS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The leaders of the Democratic party in Indiana are wedded to Bourbonism, and such support as they gave to Messrs. Greeley and Brown was lukewarm, and only given because they desired the aid of the Liberals to elect their State ticket, headed by ex-Senator Hendricks for Governor. Indeed, Mr. Hendricks was literally opposed to the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Democracy, and wrote a letter to Mr. Voorhees, a few days after that gentleman made his attack upon Mr. Greeley in Congress, fully approving the sentiments expressed by Mr. V. in that speech, and expressing his opposition to the indorsement of the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention at Baltimore. Mr. Hendricks has aspirations for the election of the White House, and the leaders of the Democratic party in this State were earnestly for him. They would, however, have given a cordial support to Judge David Davis, that gentleman being

SECOND IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE

by all, in consequence of his decision releasing Messrs. Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey from imprisonment for life, to which they had been sentenced by a Military Commission, in consequence of their connection with the treasonable organization known as the "Sons of Liberty."

Mr. Hendricks did not desire to be a candidate for Governor. He had twice made the race for that position, and had been defeated; he much desired a seat in the United States Senate; but his political friends insisted that he must make the race for Governor, in order to secure the coveted prize; and, with this understanding, he consented to become for the third time the standard-bearer of his party for Gubernatorial honors. It was well understood, however, that the contest, so far as Indiana was concerned, was between Messrs. Morton and Hendricks.

FOR THE SENATE.

Both were the acknowledged leaders of their party; both are men of decided ability; and each had served one term in the Senate of the United States; and, but for the fact that Mr. Hendricks was a candidate for Governor, and was expected to make a joint canvass with his competitor, General Browne, a joint canvass would have been arranged between Messrs. Hendricks and Morton, as between Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois, 1858.

SENATOR MORTON

entered the canvass early, and continued to speak almost every day, and frequently twice a day, until the close of the canvass—having visited seventy-one counties, and spoken that number of times, generally in the open air, his audiences being too large to get into a building at command. His speeches were fully up to the standard of those previously delivered by him; and no sooner had the canvass closed than the Republican newspapers, and leaders, with one accord, said that the Senator had earned his re-election to the Senate by the most laborious and brilliant canvass ever known in the history of the State. As soon as the extra session of the Legislature assembled, a caucus was held, at which every Republican member was present, and stood up when his name was called, and answered that Oliver P. Morton was his first and only choice for the United States Senate. No such compliment was ever before paid to any public man of any political party in Indiana; and, on the second Tuesday of the session, he was triumphantly elected, receiving the vote of every Republican member of both Houses. No Senator ever returned to Washington with a more unanimous indorsement of his private and political record.

MR. HENDRICKS' CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Hendricks entered the canvass late in the campaign, and devoted his efforts mainly to the close Legislative districts. He labored under considerable embarrassment in all his speeches, to keep on good terms with the Democrats who did not like Greeley, and at the same time satisfy the Liberals. He has been frequently charged by his enemies and political opponents with being an "artful dodger," but he managed to please both parties by saying of Greeley, "He was not my choice, but he is my candidate; so let us all vote for the 'old codger.' He has abused me, and I have abused him; so we are about even in that matter. I have now turned my back upon the past, and look only to the future, which is ours." At first, Mr. Hendricks was reported as being "terribly blue" over the result of the October election. He was confident of carrying the Legislature, but lost that prize, and gained the empty honor of the Gubernatorial Chair with all of the State officers and the Legislature against him,—compelling the abandonment of a law practice worth not less than $10,000 per year, for a salary of $8,000; and, to a man who loves money as well as does Mr. Hendricks, this is no small matter. He cannot resign, for the reason that Lieutenant Governor Sexton, a Republican, would succeed him; and there he must remain for four years. His friends now claim that, after all, it is better as it is, as he will make no record as Governor, while, in the Senate, he would be compelled to do so; and that such a course would defeat his nomination by the next National Democratic Convention.

THE CAUSE OF MR. HENDRICKS' ELECTION.

The election of Mr. Hendricks over General Browne, while all his associates upon the Democratic State ticket, with one exception, were defeated, was owing, in a great measure, to the course of a few of the leading Radical temperance men, who, having failed to secure the adoption of their peculiar views in the platform of the Republican party, combined to defeat General Browne, and accordingly propounded a series of questions to him by letter, which he, by the advice of several prominent temperance men, who oppose extreme measures, did not answer. The writers of the questions alluded to then circulated the report that General Browne had failed to treat their inquiries with proper respect, while Mr. Hendricks had returned answers that were entirely satisfactory. No one ever saw Mr. Hendricks' answers, and but few believed he returned any; but the whole scheme was gotten up to defeat General Browne, who, it was alleged, had formerly been addicted to the use of too much liquor. The second cause was the failure of General Browne to challenge Mr. Hendricks to make a joint canvass, as has been usual in this State between rival candidates for Gubernatorial honors. In such a canvass, General Browne would have acquitted himself with credit, and his political opponents would have been compelled to listen to his arguments, while his appearance would have given the lie to the calumnies circulated against him. In addition to this, he could have forced Mr. Hendricks to defend Mr. Greeley and his record, which alone would have lost Hendricks enough votes to have resulted in his defeat. Another reason that is believed to have contributed to Hendricks' success, was the fact that the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee had bet large sums of money upon Mr. Hendricks' election as Governor, and had induced others to do so in other parts of the State; and, in consequence, all other candidates were traded off to secure votes for Mr. Hendricks. The fact that General Browne received 2,000 more votes than did President Grant shows conclusively that his defeat was not owing to his unpopularity in his own party. The fact that Mr. Hendricks received nearly 16,000 more votes than Mr. Greeley shows how much stronger a place he occupied in the affection of his party than did his candidate for the Presidency, and is a high compliment to his ability and character. The fact, however, that the Democracy completely abandoned the canvass after the October election, and made no effort to get out the vote of their party for Greeley, may account for a part of the discrepancy.

The canvass, and all things connected with it, however, have ceased to be matters of public discussion; and the Legislature, which is now in session, bids fair to accomplish much for the good of the State. There is little or no party feeling. INDIANA.

The Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The present special session of the General Assembly is

THE MOST EXTRAVAGANT

in its expenses of any legislative body ever assembled in this State. The recent triumph, by which the Radicals have secured control of the State, has been construed as a general license to a most ruinous prodigality. The Senate, composed of fifty members, have supplied themselves with 61 official assistants in their work, to each of whom are paid legislative wages. The House has manifested like extravagance. They voted themselves $50 worth of stationery to supply their wants for a 40 days' session. The Assembly had scarcely been in session two weeks before they adjourned four days for Thanksgiving, involving the State in an expense of $1,500 per day, or $6,000, for which the State receives absolutely nothing. At the same time they are doing this, the Committee on Finance are devising a measure to pay a debt incurred for the Blind Asylum of $6,000, among other debts, by invading the sacred School Fund, making some more non-negotiables bonds for the people to pay interest upon. When the body met, they found $750,000 in the State Treasury, and already incipient measures have been put on foot that may wipe out the entire sum. If the spirit now rampant rules during the present and also the regular session, the result will be something like that of the carpet-bag legislation of the Southern States. There is some talk of the Legislature increasing the pay of the members, but it is doubtful whether they will do this.

But, amid this wild extravagance, there are some signs of good impending in proposed legislation. The present Auditor of State, the Hon. John C. Shoemaker, has been diligently following out the direction of the statistics requiring him to make suggestions relative to

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE REVENUES

of the State; and his diligent researches are embodied in several measures, drafts of which have been sent to the House and Senate in accordance with their request. These bills have reference to the Sinking Fund, the raising of revenue, and the regulation of insurance by the creation of the new office of Insurance Commissioner. These measures are eminently wise, and, if adopted by the Assembly, will work greatly to the interest of the masses of taxpayers of the State, though the large moneyed corporations, railroad, express, telegraph, and insurance companies, which have hitherto enjoyed much immunity from taxation, will feel the change most sensibly. It will be in order, per consequence, for lobbying rings from these corporate bodies to be on hand here when the bills come up for action; but it is believed that the Assembly, however extravagant they may be with the people's money, will not refuse to adopt such just and proper remedies for increasing the revenues of the State.

One of the special points made in the proposed legislation of the Auditor of State is to secure judicious assessments upon the

CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS.

Heretofore, it is believed that the corrupt use of money by these corporations has always suppressed every attempt at the passage of a law that would secure them a proper taxation. It cannot longer be delayed, as the necessity of revenue, and the justice of the measure, are made perfectly plain by the earnest and pointed reasoning of the Auditor of State. In some States, there is a greater revenue from these sources, from which Indiana receives no revenue, than the whole income of this State from all sources.

The annual report of the Auditor of State will show that that officer has been industrious in calking up the leaks in the Treasury during past years. His showing up concerning the matter of

STATE PRINTING

must result in the abolition of the office of State Printer, or in the passage of some very stringent law on the subject. Extracts from the report, embracing this subject, have been before both Houses for some days, but neither of our leading papers here seems to know it, or they have not deigned to notice it in their columns. It is, doubtless, a tender point with them.

Speaker Blaine's Remarks in the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, having called Mr. Cox to the chair, took the floor and said: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the highest privilege—one that concerns the integrity of the members of this House and the honor of the House itself. During the late Presidential campaign there was a wide-spread accusation, to the effect that members of Congress have been bribed, by presents of stock in the "Credit Mobilier," to perform certain legislative acts for the benefit of the Pacific Railway Company. The persons thus charged with crime are, or had been, in high public station. One of them is Vice President of the United States; another, Vice President-elect, still another, Secretary of the Treasury. Three Senators of the United States are included—Messrs. Bayard, Fowler, and Patterson. In this House the accusation touches a former honored member from Massachusetts, now in his grave, Thomas A. Elliot. It includes the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Mr. Dawes, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; Mr. Garfield, the Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform; Mr. Kelley, the Chairman of the House Naval Committee; Mr. Scofield, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; Mr. Bingham, an eminent member of the Committee of Ways and Means; Mr. Brooks, and an ex-member from Pennsylvania, Mr. Bover; and it includes the Speaker of the House, who now occupies the floor. All these gentleman are alleged to have received presents of stock in the Credit Mobilier from the hands of Oakes Ames, a Representative from Massachusetts—presents of stock which were in the nature of bribes. The grave accusation includes men of both political parties, and, as I have already said, eminent public stations. The charge of the bribery of members is one of the gravest any legislative body is called upon to answer, and demands a prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation. I have taken the floor, therefore, for the purpose of moving that a select committee be appointed to investigate these charges, and to ascertain whether they be true or false. Unwilling, of course, to appoint a committee to investigate a charge in which my own name is implicated, I have called you to the chair to perform that duty. I have selected you because you are my political opponent, held in high honor both in the House and in the country; and when, on Saturday last, I advised you I should ask this service, I placed on you but one restriction in the selection of such committee, and that was that it should not contain a majority of my political friends.

Woven Fabrics from Rabbits' Hair.

The Austrian *Exhibition Gazette* calls attention to a new and important industry, viz.: the incorporation of rabbits' hair with wool and cotton in weaving textile fabrics. The shorter hairs, which are incapable of being woven, are readily purchased by felt hat manufacturers at $3 a pound. When properly prepared the hair affords as good strong yarn, which is said to be in no way inferior to wool. If all that the Austrian journal says on the subject be true, the raising of rabbits will soon become an important business. No animal is better adapted to raising on a large scale than the rabbit; they multiply almost as rapidly as white mice, and are not confined to any particular climate. It is rather remarkable that this use of the hair has not been thought of before, particularly when we consider how many hundred million rabbits are annually destroyed. The meat of the rabbit is agreeable and nourishing, and the skins have long been prized. The Austrian *Gazette* anticipates that an important industry will grow out of the successful introduction of rabbit hair weaving in all countries.

THE GALE AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

Incidents of the Storm.

The St. John *Telegraph* of Monday brings full details of the terrific storm which raged there Friday night and Saturday of last week, the disastrous effects of which were noted by telegraph. Five schooners and a brig were driven ashore and wrecked, and several buildings were blown down. Of these, the wreck of the schooner Reward was attended with great suffering and loss of life. She was anchored off Partridge Island when the gale commenced. Both anchors were out, but the fury of the sea was such that nothing could resist it. The chains parted and she commenced drifting toward the rocks. About 5 o'clock Friday evening she struck, and being liable to go to pieces at any moment, the crew, six in number, took to the rigging. Horror-stricken spectators looked on from the shore, but could find no way to help them. At length a leaky, unseaworthy life-boat was manned by six brave men, and started out to the relief of the sufferers. The progress of the boat was slow, and attended with the utmost danger to the men; but, at last, she reached the mast fell over, carrying with it the three men still clinging to it. One of these was swept under the sail and drowned. The other two were saved, one of them unconscious, and the other delirious. They were dreadfully benumbed, but were finally restored. The dead were washed on shore the next morning.

Exciting scenes attended the passage of the steamer New Brunswick, which arrived at Eastport Friday afternoon in the middle of the snowstorm, and left for St. John at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, having on board more than a hundred souls. When she reached the Wolves the storm burst on her in all its fury. When Point Lepreaux was reached it was blowing a perfect hurricane, and after that place was passed the sea was so heavy that the steamer would not stir at all, although there were four men at the helm. About 7 o'clock in the morning the steamer gave a plunge downward, bow first, as if she intended to go to the bottom, and at the same moment a huge wave boarded her. The effect was startling, and indeed terrifying. The sea struck the starboard bulwark, and stove it in for a distance of more than twenty feet. It carried away about twenty feet of the starboard rail of the promenade deck, and striking the pilot-house smashed in the glass front and the sash on the starboard side, filling the pilot-house with water, burying up for the moment Captain Pike and the wheelsman, and breaking the glass even in the back of the pilot-house. Everything in the pilot-house was, of course, turned upside down and most of the articles broken. But the damage did not end here; the same sea burst in the forward door on the starboard side of the main saloon, sending a heavy column of water pouring through the saloon, almost its entire length, going as far back as the after stairway and pouring in a slight cataract down the saloon stairs, to the no small astonishment and terror of those who were in its vicinity. One of the hands had one of his legs severely sprained, but not broken, by the sea, and another received a bad cut on the head. By great good fortune, and by the skill and courageous conduct of the Captain, she was able to put into Pisarinco at 6 o'clock p. m., where she lay until 1 p. m., and then proceeded to St. John, arriving between 2 and 3, not much the worse for the storm, though showing that she had got a good drubbing. The passengers were in a state of great alarm, and experienced infinite relief when safely landed. The vessel behaved well, and her safety is largely to be attributed to the good management of her Captain, and the presence on board of a dozen St. John's pilots and other good seamen.

WONDERFUL HOROLOGUE.

The Great Strasburg Clock Beaten by an Ingenuous German.

A German of Cincinnati has invented a clock which, though much smaller than the celebrated one at Strasburg, is, from its description, much more complicated. We see, in a glass case, a three-story, steeple-shaped clock, four feet wide at the first story and nine feet high. The movement is placed in the first story, on four delicate columns, within which swings the pendulum. The second story consists of two Gothic-like pieces, on the doors of which there are two pictures that represent boyhood and early manhood.

A tower crowns, as third story, the ingenious structure. A cock, as a symbol of watchfulness, stands on the top, directly over the portal. When the clock marks the first quarter the door of the left piece of the second story opens, and a child issues from the background, comes forward to a little bell, gives it one blow, and then disappears. At the second quarter a youth appears, strikes the bell twice, and disappears; at the third comes a man in his prime; at the fourth we have a tottering old man, leaning on a staff, who strikes the bell four times. Each time the door closes of itself. When the hours are full, the door of the right piece of the second story opens, and Death, as a skeleton, strikes in hand, appears, and marks the hour by striking a bell. But it is at the twelfth hour that we have the grand spectacle in the representation of the day of judgment. Then, when Death has struck three blows on the little bell, the cock on the top of the tower suddenly flaps his wings, and crows in a shrill tone; and, after Death hath marked the twelfth hour with his hammer, he crows again twice. Immediately three angels, who stand as guardians in a central position, raise their trumpets with their right hands (in the left they hold swords) and blow a blast toward each of the four quarters of the earth. At the last blast, the door of the tower opens, and the resurrected children of earth appear, while the destroying angel sinks out of sight. Then, suddenly, Christ descends, surrounded by angels. On his left there is an angel who holds the scales of justice; on his right another carries the Book of Life, which opens to show the alpha and omega —the beginning and the end. Christ waves his hand, and instantly the good among the resurrected are separated from the wicked, the former going to the right, the latter to the left. The Archangel Michael salutes the good, while on the other side stands the devil, radiant with fiendish delight—he can hardly wait for the final sentence of those who fall to him, but, in obedience to the command of the central figure, he withdraws. The figure of Christ raises its hand again, with a threatening mien, and the accused sink down to the realms of his satanic majesty. Then Christ blesses the chosen few, who draw near to him. Finally we hear a cheerful chime of bells, during which Christ rises, surrounded by his angels, until he disappears and the portal closes.

A complete drama is here represented without the aid of a human hand. The movements are calm, steady, and noiseless, with the exception of the threatening gestures of the figure of Christ and the movements of Lucifer, who darts across the scene with lightning rapidity. Of course the peculiar action of these two figures is intentional on the part of the artist, and adds greatly to the effect.

The Baby Hippopotamus.

Mr. Frank Buckland, in writing to *Land and Water* respecting the baby hippopotamus, whose birth on the 5th of November was announced in these columns, says:

I have just been up to the Gardens (the Zoological) to get the latest news, and am happy to be able to issue a most favorable bulletin. Little Guy Fawkes and its mother are both doing exceedingly well. This morning (Nov. 8) at 7, they were both asleep and slept till 11, at which hour they went into the water. When they came out the mother stood up while the young one suckled freely for some time. It jerks its head against the udder like a kid or a lamb. When it had sucked enough it got up, with milk all over its face, and began jumping and skipping with awkward gambols around its mother, and every now and then it pitched up the hay and played with it, showing it was lively and well. When it goes into the water with its mother it swims as well as a fish. When in deep water, the little hippo rests its nose on the mother's great broad lower jaw, and sinks its head so low in the water that only its nostrils are visible. This is evidently a wondrous arrangement for the safety of the young from its natural enemies. It has not yet been seen standing on its mother's back in the water, as represented in the plate in Dr. Livingstone's book. On Thursday the keeper carefully tossed in fresh hay and straw and two days' food; but this disturbed the mother considerably. She is terribly savage, shows her terrific strength, and roars and bellows tremendously if she is the least put out. She has not only great powers of observation—knowing one keeper from another—but also of memory. For Mr. Bartlett thinks that she recollects her last two babies were taken from her, and therefore always seems in a state of alarm lest her third young one should also be surreptitiously wrested from her maternal care. Hence the necessity for the most perfect quiet. The sparrows alone are admitted, and I must say they chirp unwarrantably loud. The mother, however, seems, though ever watchful, to be in excellent spirits, and the baby sucks continuously, and the authorities have the greatest hopes that it will live and thrive, now that it has taken to its natural food. The period of gestation is seven months and four twenty-five to twenty-seven days.

TRAGEDY IN MISSOURI.

A Man Shot and Instantly Killed by His Mistress.

From the Socialist (Mo.) Banner, Dec. 2.

Our special despatches, last Saturday, informed our readers that a terrible murder had been committed in the neighboring town of Clinton, and that a desperado known as Harry Smith had been shot and killed while asleep, by his wife, Mollie Smith.

The victim, Harry Smith, was born in Liverpool, Eng., of Irish parents, and at the time of his death was about 36 years of age. He was a sailor by profession, followed his vocation from youth to manhood, and became fully imbued with that characteristic recklessness that is too often the accompaniment and characteristic of a sailor's life. At length he became tired of the sea and settled down in Chicago, where he opened a saloon. While he was keeping this place he got acquainted with the woman who killed him, who was then a young girl of 15. True to his brutal passions, he succeeded in accomplishing her ruin, and making her his slave. In 1869 he married her, and kept her at his den, where she received his kicks or caresses as whim or caprice dictated. At times she was subjected to the most inhuman treatment, and within one week after their marriage he drove her out upon the streets and forced her to prostitution in order to make the money to pay his rent. After leading a life of infamy in Chicago for about a year, he removed to Kansas City, where he purchased and ran the Globe saloon, at the foot of Main street, on the Levee. Here he kept a general headquarters for prize-fighters and desperadoes, and in the same building his wife was mistress of a house of ill-fame. This house had a terrible reputation, and was dreaded by the more respectable portion of the community. Wild and drunken orgies and midnight affairs became of such frequent occurrence that public indignation was aroused, and Smith at length disposed of the place. He established himself in Clinton a little over a year ago. Here he bought a piece of property and built a house, which in time became a nuisance to the community, and resulted in an indictment being found against him. He took a change of venue to Vernon County and went to Fort Scott, where he opened a saloon and dance-house. The same scenes of dissoluteness and debauchery characterized this as all his former places, and after a short career of infamy he again returned to Clinton, the Vernon Court having decided the suit against him with a fine of $10. Here the same old scenes were re-enacted; they quarrelled constantly. She says that he beat her brutally, and upon any or no provocation.

About six weeks ago he sold her the house, and she has a deed to the property in her own name. After the sale he departed for Red River, and the community rejoiced at what they supposed to be a final riddance of

...k Lode, exceeding that sum and ... a greater value than any other mine in ...ada. If the great Emma had not had a ...e cave-in, which took the most of it ... season to remove, it would have ... with both of these for the first position. ...ymond & Ely was stocked and sold in San ...co for $3,000,000. Since the day of sale ...aid 7 per cent per month on its stock. ...ymond, one of its discoverers, holds ...illion of its stock, upon which he ...e $70,000 monthly. For the past twelve ...s he has received $840,000 gold in divi... Utah, in trade and every material inter... made an advance corresponding to her ...development. The Walker Brothers de... silver mining trade. Their stock inventor... ...,000 a month since, and their trade will ...e millions this year.

...s the most striking lesson taught by this ... development is its effect upon those who ... upon the mines for a market for their ...tural products. The Mormon immi... ...t has not been so heavy for ...ears as formerly, so that any ...ncrease in their consumption of goods ...e accounted for by an increase per capita ...sumption. The Co-operative Mercantile ...es tell me that their sales are one hun... or cent greater than in 1871.

...sales of the Parish Co-operative Mercan... ...titution at Salt Lake were, for the six ... ending Sept. 5, 1872, over $1,000,000. ...gures tell us in unmistakable language ...e farmers and mechanics of Utah receive ...double for their products what they did ...the days of mining.—Yours truly,

H. LAWRAN.

THE WHIPPING-POST.

...me in Newcastle Prison, Dela... ...e—Lashing Two Wretched Con... ...s.

...le (Dec. 7) Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

...et the first words I heard as I entered ...son-yard were: "I hope the Sheriff will ...e Joe Smith like the ——, for a worse ...don't live in the State."

...did it decently last Saturday," rejoined ...ect specimen of humanity.

...he didn't!" replied a party next to him, ...ily raised the dust on their backs."

...hat's the use in having a whipping-post ... ...old, stern man, who looked for all the ...like a country 'Squire'; "what's the use ...whipping-post if you don't make 'em ...?" At this point the Sheriff came out ...e jail followed by the keeper, who was ...a stalwart-built colored man who had a ...thrown loosely over his shoulders. This ...made a gap, and the prisoner was taken ...post and his hands fastened in a pair of ...uffs above his head. The spectators ...ed and brutally commented upon the un... wretch. The coat was taken off, and ...bd shivering and trembling in the intense ...and directly in the path of the wind-cur... ...om the gate. The Sheriff grasped the ...h his right hand, the keeper stood off to ...k and folded his arms; the lash was raised ...ought down with considerable force across ...oulders of the victim, while the keeper ...the strokes in a heavy sonorous voice.

...man trembled and a sharp cry of pain es... ...from his lips. The lash had left its mark ...ral white welts, which quickly filled with ...

The spectators pushed to obtain a posi... ...see the naked back, while the blows fell ...regular time upon the wretche's flesh. ...in seemed to be growing intense, for the ...shed and beat his body in and unt as if ...long as it fell upon him cut like a knife. ...entieth stroke, which was the last, was ...d; the keeper cried out "all up," and the ...was unloosened. He picked up his coat ...rew it upon his back and walked off into ...l to spend a year in a cell, while the crowd ...behind him a brutal laugh and compliment... ...Sheriff upon the decent way in which he ...is duty.

...few minutes the keeper brought out the ...and last candidate for the lash. His ...upon the insurance business.

...e Jos Smith, a mulatto, about 20 years ...e. He had been sentenced to twenty ...for having stolen a set of harness from a ...tie County farmer. He was fastened to ...st by the iron cuffs, the coat was pulled ...f his shoulders, and he stood trembling ...freezing cold. The crowd pressed closely ...the post, the keeper gave the word, the ...raised the lash and brought it down with ...dous force upon the victim's back, who ...d and distorted himself in a manner pain... ...behold.

...strokes raised large, white welts upon the ...flesh, and as soon as the blow was given ...red blood spot instantly appeared. The ...suffered terribly, and at the fifteenth ...groaned in an audible tone.

...enty," tallied the keeper, in his heavy ...and the horrid work was ended. The ...were released, while the back of the victim ...red as a piece of raw meat. He coolly ...up his coat, and followed his sentence ...d, to spend the remainder of his days in ...owd soon disappeared, and the jail-yard ...deserted, and the whipping-post alone ...glory.

PERSONAL.

...me Raitazzi was the purchaser of Es... ...s private library, recently sold in Paris.

...-President Johnson intends to establish ...idence in Nashville, Tenn.

...r. Samuel Marsh, aged 87, died on Satur... the Astor House, New York, where he ...upied one room for more than 25 years.

...aquin Miller has gone to England and ...to spend the winter.

...e Davenport brothers have quit showing ...and gone to farming.

...e Knights of St. Patrick, of St. Louis, talk ...5,000 monument to the memory of Dan... ...Connell, and a large part of the money is ...y promised.

...ere is a negro woman living near Colum... ...a., 106 years old, who never nursed Wash...

...n Fanst Club, of Brooklyn, is to erect in ...Park a statue of John Howard Payne, ...of "Home, Sweet Home."

...colored gentleman in Tuscaloosa, Ala., ...o usually addressed as "Old Hoss," is ...ominated for Mayor.

...ilkie Collins is soon to reinforce the num... ...reading novelists on the American plat... ...and "George Eliot" is also said to be sore... ...pted to come hither.

...ss Sarah Peters has a place to hang one ...g only since she rammed her head out of ...window on a Pennsylvania railroad train ...day, to hear what was going on outside. ...e came along and amputated her ear very ...efully without using chloroform.

...ajor Joseph Sprague, of Wooster, Ohio, ...bled his little boys and girls together a ...ys since to see how they were getting on. ...ajor is 99, his wife 94, and the united ages ...ir six children, including an adopted ...ter, 465 years.

...n B. Gough is getting up a testimonial ...George Cruikshank, the temperance carri... ...t of England, and leads the list with ...

...e Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Louisville, who ...en doing so many naughty things, has now ...to the insurance business.

...J. Godwin Scott, a brother-in-law of ...or Huxley, a former companion of Lord ...and latterly surgeon in the Confederate ...fled last week at Montgomery, Ala.

...e Hon. John P. Hale, once a political ...n the land, is confined to his room, and ...t left it since he returned from the polls, ...he voted for Grant.

...nnie Beem expects to have better luck ...Mrs. Woodhull at boasting Beecher.

...ward S. Pollard, of the "Lost Cause," is ...seriously ill that no hopes of his recov... ...entertained.

...e diary of the Grand Duke Alexis is to ...h material for a volume of his travels, ...has received the Imperial imprimatur.

...is authoritatively stated that Prince ..., of England, has now abandoned all am... ...to become a newspaper man, and that ...omised magazine articles will never ap...

...arriage which makes a sensation at this ...nt (says the Paris *Journal*) is that of the ...ho was Princess de la Moskowa by her ..., and Duchess de Persigny by her hus...

...In a few days she will only be the wife ...mple advocate.

...saiah Mason, of Birmingham, Eng., has ...upwards of £3,000,000 to literary and ...able institutions in that city, and has in ...uence received the honor of knighthood ...the Queen.

...r. John Bright, in declining an invitation ...nd the civic banquet at Birmingham, on ...day, wrote as follows: "I am still obliged ...to public dinners and meetings and ...es, and must, therefore, ask your Comm... ...to excuse my absence. I am not the less ...ed to them, for their kind remembrance of ...

...aptain William Kendall, of Connecticut, ...ed last week, aged 89 years. He was the first ...tor and user of circular saws. He also in... ...d the Colt's revolver, Kendall water-wheel, ...chine bells, and many other improvements ...s to numerous too mention. The only ...e notice or reward he ever received for his ...ventions was a gold medal from the Gover... ...his State for his improvements in circular ...His inventions and improvements were ...stolen from him. He met with such poor ...s in introducing his inventions that he ...ved very many after completing them.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

...ave you given, yesterday, to amend the ...l Insurance Company, by inserting on the ...ird line, after the words, "allowed a default ...be taken in the said suit on the 31st day of ...ber, 1872," the words, "and on the 10th day ...ary, 1873, allowed a Receiver of the prop... ...and Company to be appointed, with ...r to give a preference to Davis J. Whiting, ...ch was being omitted by misadventure; ...ave to add to the acts of bankruptcy af... ...an allegation of a further act of bank... ...in that on or before the 3d July, 1872, ...bankrupt suffered its property, namely, the ...d of Lot 3, Block 55, in the original ...of Chicago, to be taken by Joseph E. ...f Chicago, to be appointed by the Superior ...t of Cook County, and sold to Sidney ...Adams, and other creditors.

...ill was yesterday filed in the Circuit Court ...ay that the Court take control of the Bal... ...Reading and Smelting Company, sell its ...ty for debts, and distribute the resi... ...among the shareholders, of whom the pe... ...ay that he may be allowed to become a ...r in said Company against the State Insurance ...Company, and that all transactions between ...Warner, Warner, and the company, be... ...Warner and Hunt, Preston & Kean, and ...Hubbard or the other defendants, and ...ent contentions as are found by the Court ...fraudulent or unlawful, be set aside and ...void.

...Chancery and G. Botto, who declare them... ...to be fee owners in fee simple of the ...Nos. 533, 535, and 537 West Madison ...s yesterday brought suit in the Superior ...to remove a cloud on their title caused by ...ng a receipt, given by D. Cole & Son, ...purporting to be on account of the pur... ...Hubbard & Botto to sell, but which au... ...these persons deny.

...s. Holtzman, of No. 119 South Halsted ...wishes to retain possession of those ...at $75 per month, and the owner of the ...ey wants him to get out, and has com... ...an action in forcible detainer, under ...he has procured a judgment, which Holtz... ...has appealed, and in the latter now petitions ...Court to issue an injunction prevent... ...proceeding further against him.

...Fay, committed to the County Jail ...petition granted Max Eberhardt, J. ...charge of bastardy, was yesterday re... ...under a writ of habeas corpus granted by ...Drummond, and in hearing in open Court. The ...ed in the case submit that the Criminal ...has no jurisdiction in the premises. The ...belongs to the County Court

...bankruptcy, yesterday, an injunction was ...restraining the sale of the stock by Lieb... ...& Sachs, it being alleged that, not... ...the seizure by the Marshal, the ...have secreted property, and are dis... ...of it rapidly.

...was brought against the city, yesterday, ...ession of the snow Three Bells, for in... ...sustained by collision of that vessel with ...ett Bridge, owing, it is claimed, to delay ...ligence in opening the bridge; damages ...ed at $1,000.

...ounsel of Mr. and Mrs. Blake discussed ...tion of costs, before Judge Gary, yes... ...with the view of obtaining an order, but ...he declined deciding the matter on the ...ion before him, and the matter was de... ...

...criminal side of the District Court, ...ay, in the case of John Babcock et al. ...Peck et al., a demurrer to the ...ion was heard, and the Court took the ...ter under advisement.

...Cobb divorce bill, in the Circuit Court, ...ay states that he was married in August, ...that his wife deserted him in Septem... ...He even asserts that they were to... ...y a part of that time.

...United States Circuit Court, yesterday, ...of Lewis v. The Michigan Central Rail... ...ay was given over to the jury, with ...to seal their verdict.

...ale of the claims of the National Loan ...Company against the State Insurance ...in consolidated shape, were yesterday ...to Register Hibbard for filing.

...Judge Abbott v. The West Division Rail... ...ay, to which attention has been ser... ...is directed, was yesterday dismissed for ...ecution.

...e bankruptcy calendar will probably be ...this morning, the Circuit Court calendar ...ll through.

...ing suit brought by Hamlin, Hale ...and Peck was yesterday terminated, ...ating a non-suit.

...ary suits were plenty as blackberries ...d particulars of such of them as are ...ble will be found in the record.

...for a new trial in the cause South ...ioners v. Cook, is expected to be ...Judge Williams this morning.

...the last day of service in the Circuit ...unusual; heavy day's work was done in ...new suits yesterday.

...Giles & Co., of Pittsburgh, Penn., yes... ...ounced suit, in mechanic's lien, on the ...Shore & Michigan Southern depot, for ...of $12,912.78.

...ers in the Driver murder case were ...ed in by Coroner Stephens, and sub... ...the Grand Jury.

...ination of the bankrupt Hubbard ...this morning.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

...Lewis v. Michigan Central Railroad Com... ...resumed; jury to return sealed ver...

...Carol Gaytes, Assignee of Rufus E. ...Jr. Kelley, in bankruptcy, v. Chaun... ...Hatch, Reuben B. Hatch, ...Hatch; order to proceed with the pro rata ...of assets.

NEW SUITS.

...Assignee of the Mutual Security In... ...in bankruptcy, v. James Marks and ...partners; assumpsit, $2,000; ...ssumpsit. Same v. Timothy ...Same; same; $2,000; same ...

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

...,984—Commercial Insurance Com... ...attend creditors' petition, and file ...

...5,144—A. Lindenstein and John ...restraining sale of property by the ...

...United States of America v. John Bab... ...mmons to indictment heard, and taken ...ment. Same v. C. P. W. Eastman et al.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[Judge Porter.]

...against the Commercial Insurance ...N.Y.; $9,360—$9,900, $9,361—$9,900, ...$9,900, $9,362—$9,900, $9,363—$9,900, ...$9,900, $9,364—$1,200, $9,365—$1,200, ...$9,371—$9,900, $9,372—$900, $9,373—$9,900, ...$9,376—$2,600, $9,377—$9,900, ...$9,378—$1,200, $9,379—$400, ...$9,380—$9,900, $9,425—$2,100, $9,426—$2,100, ...$9,427—$2,000, $9,428—$2,000, ...$2,534, $9,431—$7,500, $9,432—$9,900, ...$9,436—$2,000, $9,437—$1,000, $9,438—$1,000, ...$1,000, $9,440—$1,000, $9,441—$1,000, ...$9,493—$2,000, $9,494—$2,000, $9,495—$2,000, ...$9,497—$5,000, $9,498—$4,900, $9,500—$4,900, ...$9,501—$1,000, $9,502—$1,000, $9,503—$1,000, ...$9,504—$1,000, $9,505—$1,000, $9,506—$1,000, ...$9,144—Schoellkopf v. Enter... ...; judgment, $1,146. $9,375—... ...to change sd. dam., to $10,830; ...on payment of default and judg... ...to stand by 9th inst. $9,394—... ...ment $16,850. $9,396—Same ...$9,407—Rounds v. Chicago & ...dismissed by plaintiff as to ...default and formal judgment v. ...Hutchison, and judgment v. ...Same v. McDonald v. ...; default and judg... ...Pfund v. Knickerbocker ...transferred to United States ...Bank v. McIntyre; ...demurrer and plaintiff ...McPherson; rule on ...lord in lieu in 10 days, or ...defendant's costs. $9,433—... ...Ocean; default and ...Sears v. Whisler et al.; ...Bent F. Horner to file ...Mason of plaintiff to ...$1,083—Sturtevant v. ...; default and judg... ...Kirkham v. Same; same, ...Same; same. $2,650. ...Frank Schweinfurth and E. and J. F. Wilcox severed in ...their costs. Frank A. Martin, minor, decree for sale ...of real estate. Anna Brown et al., minors; same, ...James Fitzgerald; administrator's account ap... ...proved.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[Judge Rogers.]

Klaus Miller, nolle prosequi entered. 213—City v. Mary Pierce; suit dismissed at defendant's costs by agreement. 244—Sloane v. Same; same order. 265—Same v. Same; same order.

THE TEMPERANCE BUREAU.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: During the four months of its organization, this institution has sent through the Post-Office over 1,500 letters; gratuitously distributed over 5,000 publications; printed and circulated at the polls 75,000 ballots, and 40,000 circulars; obtained evidence in over 200 cases of violations of the Sunday ordinance; examined sixty complaints of violations of the new Temperance law and obtained eight indictments under it in the Criminal Court, now pending for trial. It has addressed twelve public meetings, and organized twenty committees for various branches of the Temperance work. It has published six addresses to the Mayor and citizens, and prepared and kept a correct list of the 2,400 saloons in Chicago, with the number of times such has violated the laws. And all has been accomplished on a cash capital of less than $700 actually expended. This shows that a large amount of laborious work has been performed, and the general effects of it are observed in increased respect for the laws and ordinances of the city, and up to Dec. 1, over $3,000 have been assessed as fines on the South and West Divisions alone for violation of the Sunday ordinances.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Epizootic is passing over. Horses are re-appearing. Manufactories are running with full force.

The weather is clear and cold. The mercury has been 6 degrees below zero within a few days. We have now 4 inches deep.

A new paper, the *Real Estate Record*, has been started here.

The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, of Chicago, lectured on "Boys," to a full house, last Tuesday evening.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the arrest of a young man named R. B. Murray, at Haverstraw, N. Y., by a detective of this city, and of his incarceration in the county Jail. The charge against him is forgery, and the circumstances of the case are substantially as follows: In June, 1868, Murray called at the store of Bowen Bros., and presented a draft for $785, purporting to have been signed by D. O. Rice, of Elmyra, N. Y., and requested that it be cashed. He was not known by any of the firm, and they did not seem inclined to accommodate him. A clerk in the store, however, stepped forward and said that he knew Murray, and that he was a responsible person. A check on the Third National Bank for the amount was then handed to Murray and he left the store. From that time until last Wednesday he was not heard of. On that day the detective arrested him in Haverstraw, N. Y. Murray says that he was married in 1868, and came to Chicago and started in business. He lost what money he had, and, being "hard up," adopted the course a great many young men do to "raise" money. He would not acknowledge his guilt, and was very reticent when interrogated about the charge. He was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday. It is said that he is very respectably connected, and that his wife's relatives live in Chicago.

A FRENCH PLAY.

A Drama on the Man and Wife Question.

Paris Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.

I was reporting to you last year, or less ago, how Mr. Somebody, of good society (I have already forgotten his name), killed his wife, calculatingly, cautiously, by him in *flagrante delicto* of her wifely duty to him, his husbanding duty to her being something overlooked; and how out of that occasion was bred from the laboring French press numerous little publications—close on to a score of pamphlet essays—what might be styled a "body of literature" on this adulteresque question. Several of these have had an enormous success—success being taken in the non-sense of large and rapid sale—which is not yet exhausted. Within the last fortnight "La Femme-Homme" has come to its eighth, and "L'Homme et la Femme" to its tenth edition. These two, one by a woman, the other by Emile de Girardin, are the two of the twenty most reputable, least unreadable, of the replies provoked by Alexander Dumas' "L'Homme-Femme," which is to-day at its thirty-eighth edition. This last, pretentious, shallow, and but half serious, was not only the best written and readable of the lot, but past comparison the cleverest—and to its author profitablest—on an extraneous characteristic account. For Dumas, his pamphlet, as he was frank enough to say in one of its pages, with all the cavil made about the man-and-wife-relation question, of which it ingeniously vellicated the worthy discussion, was principally set forth as a witness before Morton Culver, special Commissioner, &c.—Winchester v. Gillespie et al.; solicitors enter appearance for Wm. C. Reynolds. 82—Geo. W. Smith et al. v. DeWitt Smith et al.; same for same. 339—Geo. H. Thiesing et al. v. Mary Ann Thiesing et al.; solicitors enter appearance for Mary Ann Thiesing, as widow, and as guardian of Mary Ann, Matilda, Ida, Ernest, Ellen, and Albert Thiesing in place of W. C. Reynolds.

[Judge Farwell.]

CHANCERY—714—Margaret v. Cornelius O'Callaghan; by consent of counsel, cause referred to H. M. Chase, Master, to take proofs, report, etc. 561—Johnston v. Johnston; cause heard and decree.

PROBATE SUITS.

5,007—Jacob Reese et al. v. American Bridge Company et al.; petition for mechanic's lien for work by plaintiff on behalf of the defendant on the iron roof of the depot of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, amounting to $1,100. 5,008—Truman H. Day v. George T. Kessler and J. H. Kessler; assumpsit $3,000; Eldridge & Tourtellotte, attorneys. 5,009—Hiram M. Chase v. Michael Doyle; assumpsit, $500; Ia. G. Hodges, attorney. 5,010—Mark Conover v. Emmet Schall; assumpsit, $1,000; A. C. Little, attorney. 5,011—Louis J. Holtzman v. Carrie C. Smith; bill for injunction; Eldridge & Tourtellotte, attorneys. 5,012—Charles A. Schoenberger v. Jas. L. Webster; assumpsit, $1,000; John F. Bernard, attorney. 5,013—Albert L. King v. Balbach Smelting and Refining Company; assumpsit, $5,000; same attorney. 5,014—Albert L. King and Dominic Welsh v. L. S. Warner, John P. Ayer, Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, Stephen P. Lent, David Preston, Samuel A. Kober, Frederick W. Crosby, Thos. F. Davenport, Robert H. Walker, John Nutt, Giles Hubbard, Wm. P. Gray, Lewis W. Stone et al.; bill to set aside sales and other proceedings between Warner, Treasurer of the Babcock Company, and the other defendants, and to place the affairs of the Company in the hands of the Court to wind up. 5,015—Mary E. Savage v. John Savage; divorce. 5,016—Village of Ryde Park v. John W. Evans; appeal. 5,017—St. J. Cobb, Jr., v. Florence Cobb; divorce, desertion. 5,018—Elbridge V. Mahon et al; appeal. 5,019—Albert Peck v. E. C. Lawrence and Henry Phillips; assumpsit, $2,500; Francis A. Hoffmann, Jr., attorney. 5,020—E. M. Bates & Co. v. John A. Ellison and James E. Ellison; assumpsit, $1,000; H. T. Sisele, attorney. 5,021—Gould, Briggs & Co. v. John Hitzemann; assumpsit, $500; Magruder & Kerr attorneys. 5,022—Wm. F. and R. B. Ellison v. Frederick Lothian; attachment for $809.76; H. M. Shepard attorney. 5,023—Elizabeth v. Christopher Smith; divorce. 5,024—Ole O. Thompson v. George Holdbrook; assumpsit $500; Thomas Shirley attorney. 5,025—L. J. Sadlin for use of Norman C. Perkins, Assignee of the State Insurance Company v. Garden City Insurance Company; assumpsit $3,000. J. Henry Truman attorney. 5,026—G. A. Marsh and M. H. Goodridge v. John P. Ayer, Jr., and Adam L. Amberg; assumpsit $2,000; Cahill & Wilkinson attorneys. 5,027, 5,028 and 5,029—appeals. 5,030—Michael Todmer v. Michael Proesel and Wm. Proesel; bill for partition of real estate. 5,031—James Fraks v. Same; same. Naomi E. Voorhees v. Lewis Voorhees; divorce. 5,122—Catherine Boniand, administratrix, etc., v. National Life Insurance Company; bill for the production and policies on the life of plaintiff's husband, deceased; Johnstone Bogers & Appleton, solicitors. 5,133—Jorgen M. Tonneser & Thomas Thomson v. City of Chicago; case, $1,000; Reynolds & Richberg, attorneys. 5,134—John Byrne v. Chas. S. Horton; case, $600; Spafford McDaid & Wilson, attorneys. 5,135—Hanna, Johnston v. Ira E. McAllister, Giles C. McAllister, Carlton Ellis, and Carlos Ellis; distress for $1,036.97, rent of the southwest corner of Clark and Washington streets. 5,136—Charles H. TenEycks & Mosely S. TenEycks v. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway; assumpsit; $1,000; Ela & Parker, attorneys. 5,137—C. D. Hess et al. v. Jacob Gran, a non-resident; attachment for $606. 5,138—Hanna, Barrett & Co. v. Adolph E. Lobell & Ernst Bushman; narr. in assumpsit for a debt of $872; Brainard & Hanna, attorneys. 5,139—Hugh Somers v. James Duffy; petition to mechanic's lien on No. 140 Chicago avenue; Hunter & Cage, solicitors. 5,140—John A. v. Martha L. Gilbert; divorce.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[Judge Wallace.]

William Budde; grant of administration to Wilhelmina Budde; bond of $600 approved. Daniel D. Wells; executor's account approved. Frederick Lehman; claim of administratrix allowed for $2,999.28, and of Fred. J. Sherman for $882.25. Hy. W. Arnhorst et al., minor; guardianship to father; bond $4,000 approved. Frederick Lehman; claims of Gen. W. Prockett and A. Deysdale, allowed for $184, at their costs, and of Conrad Seipp for $1,193 at his costs. John Slawick; claims of E. Seckel Frank Schweinfurth and E. and J. F. Wilcox allowed at their costs. Frank A. Martin, minor, decree for sale of real estate. Anna Brown et al., minors; same, James Fitzgerald; administrator's account approved.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[Judge Rogers.]

Klaus Miller, nolle prosequi entered. 213—City v. Mary Pierce; suit dismissed at defendant's costs by agreement. 244—Sloane v. Same; same order. 265—Same v. Same; same order.

THE TEMPERANCE BUREAU.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: During the four months of its organization, this institution has sent through the Post-Office over 1,500 letters; gratuitously distributed over 5,000 publications; printed and circulated at the polls 75,000 ballots, and 40,000 circulars; obtained evidence in over 200 cases of violations of the Sunday ordinance; examined sixty complaints of violations of the new Temperance law and obtained eight indictments under it in the Criminal Court, now pending for trial. It has addressed twelve public meetings, and organized twenty committees for various branches of the Temperance work. It has published six addresses to the Mayor and citizens, and prepared and kept a correct list of the 2,400 saloons in Chicago, with the number of times such has violated the laws. And all has been accomplished on a cash capital of less than $700 actually expended. This shows that a large amount of laborious work has been performed, and the general effects of it are observed in increased respect for the laws and ordinances of the city, and up to Dec. 1, over $3,000 have been assessed as fines on the South and West Divisions alone for violation of the Sunday ordinances.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Epizootic is passing over. Horses are re-appearing. Manufactories are running with full force.

The weather is clear and cold. The mercury has been 6 degrees below zero within a few days. We have now 4 inches deep.

A new paper, the *Real Estate Record*, has been started here.

The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, of Chicago, lectured on "Boys," to a full house, last Tuesday evening.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the arrest of a young man named R. B. Murray, at Haverstraw, N. Y., by a detective of this city, and of his incarceration in the county Jail. The charge against him is forgery, and the circumstances of the case are substantially as follows: In June, 1868, Murray called at the store of Bowen Bros., and presented a draft for $785, purporting to have been signed by D. O. Rice, of Elmyra, N. Y., and requested that it be cashed. He was not known by any of the firm, and they did not seem inclined to accommodate him. A clerk in the store, however, stepped forward and said that he knew Murray, and that he was a responsible person. A check on the Third National Bank for the amount was then handed to Murray and he left the store. From that time until last Wednesday he was not heard of. On that day the detective arrested him in Haverstraw, N. Y. Murray says that he was married in 1868, and came to Chicago and started in business. He lost what money he had, and, being "hard up," adopted the course a great many young men do to "raise" money. He would not acknowledge his guilt, and was very reticent when interrogated about the charge. He was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday. It is said that he is very respectably connected, and that his wife's relatives live in Chicago.

A FRENCH PLAY.

A Drama on the Man and Wife Question.

Paris Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.

I was reporting to you last year, or less ago, how Mr. Somebody, of good society (I have already forgotten his name), killed his wife, calculatingly, cautiously, by him in *flagrante delicto* of her wifely duty to him, his husbanding duty to her being something overlooked; and how out of that occasion was bred from the laboring French press numerous little publications—close on to a score of pamphlet essays—what might be styled a "body of literature" on this adulteresque question. Several of these have had an enormous success—success being taken in the non-sense of large and rapid sale—which is not yet exhausted. Within the last fortnight "La Femme-Homme" has come to its eighth, and "L'Homme et la Femme" to its tenth edition. These two, one by a woman, the other by Emile de Girardin, are the two of the twenty most reputable, least unreadable, of the replies provoked by Alexander Dumas' "L'Homme-Femme," which is to-day at its thirty-eighth edition. This last, pretentious, shallow, and but half serious, was not only the best written and readable of the lot, but past comparison the cleverest—and to its author profitablest—on an extraneous characteristic account. For Dumas, his pamphlet, as he was frank enough to say in one of its pages, with all the cavil made about the man-and-wife-relation question, of which it ingeniously vellicated the worthy discussion, was principally set forth as a preface and advertisement of his next (this) winter's play, "Claude et la Femme." The product of the skillfulest French ... now living—not superior to Sardou ... the-atrical ingenuity; not equal to Augier in purely literary style and very strict and dramatic presentations of character, but combining, with a large share of both their qualities, a smartness of dialogue and a show of developing bold situations which, respectively, Augier fails in and Sardou saves himself from by excess of ingenius trick—well, this last product of Dumas' dramatic talent is now in rehearsal at the Gymnase. It will be the hundredth and more nightly success of the season. Accident enables your correspondent to give to Cincinnati dramaphiles an outline of the plot in advance of anything that is known to the French public.

Claude is worthiest of men; an inventing man; has invented a quite extraordinary "shooting-stick"—well-nigh miraculously murderous in its killing quality, at hitherto unknown distances, of invading enemies of this country. No word is said here of Prussia, or of the late war. That French pit and galleries will be quick to seize and relish and sympathetically applaud the outspoken, patriotic allusion to the *Revanche*," need not be pre-sed on your or M. Dumas' attention. He is aware of it in advance, you bet. Grown elderlish, now, Claude's friends all advise him to take a wife, for slipper comfort, bed-warming, social position, and merely material convenience to himself in his approaching old age.

He marries a woman, whom, presently after the ceremony, he comes to know was mother before she came to be his undivorceable wife. He is much of a philosopher and more of a good man, and says: Wife to me she is not and can't be; good mother she may be helped by me to become. But her maid-born child dies, and she exhibits all the tastes for extravagant luxury, pronounced greed for whose partial gratification even implies voluntary sacrifice of all womanly pride and wifely purity. Claude accepts the situation with pained but clearest realistic positiveness. Says to his wife: You are what you are. I do not quarrel. I hate scandal. Be as bad as your nature desires you to be; but mind you *this*, within limits. Here is a young man in the house; it is not only that I know him pure and love him for that, but he is the fellow-holder of the secret of my wonderful (patriotically destructive) gun. Make your game, but leave him alone in his purity. Which the bad wife does not, but sells herself, for large sums of money, to the young fellow-workman; would have him for lover, and, within his arms, extract from him the secret of this wonderful invention—(secret salable for three hundred thousand francs or more.) Claude gets and has wind of all this. Sitting fixed, he, in the ugly corner, his naughty wife, and the, to him, known success of her blandishments on his seduced young partner in the secret, have driven him to—his mind is made up. Here is the "situation of the piece, and its development. As boldly led up to as audaciously solved. Claude sees his wife passing through the town, with the seduced young partner of his mechanical work and its final wonderful outcome. He sees, knows, that she has broken faith *apropos* of the only limit he had practically set to her corrupting activity. She is just leaving the house, bearing his great secret triumphatly away; with it his favored apprentice accomplice; he beckons her to rest a moment; reminds her in a word of the sub-marital legal contract she has violated, and with that shoots her dead with the peculiarly unpatented gun of him—the piece and the period.

Clever? Successful? Why not? I report; not my affair to respond.

DUTCH HEINRICHS.

Sketch of a Noted Criminal's Career—He Is Said to Be Mad.

From the New York Times, Nov. 21.

In cell No. 61, on the second tier of the Tombs Prison, there is now confined a man who, in his time, has broken the law more than any other, and whom the arm of justice has now fallen with terrible vengeance. He is said to be mad, and all the cunning of his nature, which made him feared among honest men, has been shorn from him by one stroke of Providence. The name is Henry D. Neuman, better known as "Dutch Heinrichs," who was recently convicted of robbery and sentenced to State Prison for ten years. But few know the man's history, which is really a curious one. He was born in Northern Germany, and came to this country at an early age. His family is respectable, and his brother is now engaged in a reputable business in this city and is well thought of among the merchants with whom he does business. The most intimate friends of Neuman have never been able to learn from him how he was first led into crime, but his criminal life, it would seem, was fostered by the faro bank.

From the rapidity of his predatory occupations, and the quickness of his movements, he was also known by the soubriquet of "The Flying Dutchman." Neuman, associated with the Greenthals and Meudlebaums, the two great thieving families of this city, and in 1860 committed the first crime for which he was convicted. He snatched a watch from a Mr. Whitford, at the corner of Broadway and Canal street, was arrested, convicted, and sent to State Prison for two years, by the late Judge Russell, in the Court of General Sessions. In State Prison at the time was the noted bond robber, Chauncey Johnson, and a sympathy sprang up between the two. As a consequence, Heinrichs on his release joined Johnson, who had been liberated supported by the King of Denmark, and the ruler of Sweden and Norway. King Oscar, who has but lately succeeded to the throne left vacant by his brother, King Charles XV., has repeatedly expressed his willingness to waive his right to the crown, if, by such abdication, the union could be accomplished.

—The St. Louis *Journal* says: "A young man came into the office of this newspaper yesterday with a manuscript poem. It began with 'The snow, the snow, the beautiful snow.' His friends may get the body by applying at the basement and paying for the dry-goods box containing the remains of the deceased."

—The second blockade at the western end of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad has been successfully raised. Arrangements will at once be made to push the construction work west of Marshall.

—A new stratum of coal has been discovered eight feet in thickness, about ninety miles from Louisville, which is the best yet found.

—New York people are just now in trouble about their coffee. A chemical analysis has revealed to their astonished senses, the fact that the beverage served at the principal hotels and restaurants of that city is a strong infusion of roasted beans, chicory, sweet potato peelings, with a trace of burnt tobacco stems to put a head on it.

—The Michigan Central Railroad, through its Superintendent, Mr. Sargent, consented to sell and deliver at Niles 200 cords of wood. A few of the leading citizens there, who had moved in the undertaking, paid the money, and are reselling the wood in lots of not more than one cord to each individual at a time, for $4.25 at the railroad, or $4.75 delivered.

—The Norfolk *Journal* says of Washington and Lee University: "The fund of the Missouri Chair of Applied Chemistry amounts to nearly $50,000; the Kentucky Chair of History and Political Economy, to $25,000; the Louisiana Chair of Modern Languages, to $27,000; the Texas Chair of Applied Mathematics, to $25,000. The fund for the Virginia Chair has reached $12,600, and will be appropriated to one of the most useful schools of the University. The plan is to have a Chair from each State, endowed with $50,000, to bear the State name.

—The authorities are making an examination at North Platte, Neb., with a view to the removal of the military post from Fort McPherson to that town. The present quarters are in such bad repair that they can hardly be occupied, and the expense of transporting supplies from the railroad to the fort renders it desirable to abandon the old spot and locate at North Platte.

—At a recent meeting of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, Dr. Parry exhibited some specimens of salt recently obtained by him in Northern Kansas, about two hundred miles west of the Missouri River. The marsh from which he took the salt has an area of over twelve hundred acres, and has a depth of at least sixty feet. It is probably inexhaustible. A number of fresh water streams empty into it, and "Salt Creek" flows out of it. The plants in and about it are similar to those found along the sea shore. The only animals noticed were a few fresh water shells. The marsh is dry for about four feet below the surface, but when wells are sunk deep a very strong brine collects in them. It may, on account of the dry climate of that part of Kansas, be evaporated in large quantities by aid of the sun alone.

Medical Treatment of Mr. Greeley.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 2.

Medical skill was exhausted in striving to save the great journalist. Every remedy and appliance was used in his case. One operation was resorted which is but seldom witnessed in the treatment of mental maladies. It was performed on Tuesday last by Dr. Brown-Sequard, formerly of Paris, the highest medical authority on mental complaints. It consisted of the application of an iron heated to a white heat. This was drawn quickly down his spinal column from the neck to the hip joint, in the hope that it would draw the inflammation away from the brain. The patient was in a torpid condition, and apparently did not experience any sensation from the operation.

BUFFALOES ON THE RAMPAGE.

Eight of them Pay a Visit to the Village of Sidney, Neb.

From the Omaha Bee.

Last Sunday while the citizens of Sidney were quietly enjoying the repose afforded them by the Sabbath, a drove of eight buffaloes came galloping over the rolling hills, and entered the town, and took a spin around the streets. In less than ten minutes the alarm had become so general that every man, woman and child in the place were armed with shot-guns, rifles, revolvers, dirk-knives, and pitchforks, while at the barracks every soldier was on duty at once, and prepared to meet and vanquish the foe, or die in the attempt. In fact, it was a question of buffalo meat or no buffalo meat with them. The enemy was out-flanked, and a detachment of one buffalo became separated from the main body of the monarchs of the plains, and was driven inside the post. Then the grand hurrah began in dead earnest. The soldiers flew around the buffalo in the enclosure, as did the gladiators of old around the infuriated bulls in the amphitheatre. Colonel Dudley, the commandant of the post, acted as Chief Director of the thrilling sport, which lasted some time. The buffalo was finally cornered, and killed, after receiving shots too numerous to mention, and after having a bomb-shell thrown down his throat and exploded. Music, too, lent its charms to the thrilling scene, as a couple of Italian harpers, who travel on the Union Pacific, were engaged in thumbing their instruments during the hunt.

In the meantime, the seven buffaloes in the town were having a red-hot time. One of them affected an entrance into the dining-room of Rumsey's Hotel, and broke several chairs in attempting to sit down at the table to make a square meal of antelope steak. Getting his back up at the toughness of the steak, he overtur

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.....$2.50
Tri-Weekly.....6.00 | Weekly.....2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington Telegrams: Proceedings of Congress—Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.

SECOND PAGE—The Indian: Wrongs of the Red Man; Violation of Treaties—Indians: A Review of the Political Situation in That State—Speaker Blaine's Remarks in the Credit Mobilier Investigation—The Gale at St. John, N. B.—Wonderful Horologe—Tragedy in Missouri—Silver: The Wealth of Utah and Nevada—The Whipping Post—Personal Items.

THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—A French Play; A Drama on the Man and Wife Question—Dutch Heinrichs—Buffaloes on the Rampage—Miscellaneous News Items—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Sauce for the Goose, etc.—The Fight over the Body—Warehouse Legislation—Miss Anthony's Claims to Office—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—The Grand Pacific Hotel—City in Brief—Announcements—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Last Railroad Horror; Two Prominent Business Men of Chicago Among the Victims—Financial Items—Miscellaneous, On Bubble—Women's Training Schools in Germany—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Boarding, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—European News by Telegraph—The Tone of Wall Street—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "School for Scandal." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Lingard Combination. "David Garrick," "Delicate Ground," "Day After the Wedding," with Lingard sketches. Afternoon and evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Rubinstein matinee. Evening—Lawrence Barrett. "Richard III."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lulu Ellis Ballad Opera Company, and farce of "Poor Pillicoddy." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIMPLES REMOVED AND SKIN MADE SMOOTH by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

WEST'S BAZAR, 280 AND 282 WABASH-AV., IS by far the cheapest place in Chicago to buy fancy goods for Christmas presents. A large and attractive stock at low prices. WEST & CO., importers.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best remedy. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINES.—SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hairdye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have used them testify to the remarkable fact that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, also strength and weight, increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved. Sold in bottles by Savory & Moore, (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143 New Bond-st., London, and all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States. NOTE—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, December 7, 1872.

Tweed's trial has been adjourned another week.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee will begin the examinations of witnesses, among them Oakes Ames, next Thursday, and will sit with closed doors.

Mr. Stanley has discontinued his lectures in New York on his African adventures, for the reason that the expense exceeds the receipts. His failure is attributed to poor elocution, and badly-written lectures.

Chicago begins to feel the horse disease again through its ravages in the interior and the neighboring States. In many districts trade and travel are almost at a standstill, and the effect is seriously felt in the stagnation of much of our wholesale trade.

The trouble in Louisiana has received a new complication. Governor Warmoth has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature elect, and now the United States Court has been appealed to, to prevent the meeting of that body, and troops have again been placed in charge of the State House.

By some accident in the returns from this county of the vote for Senator in the Seventh District, Mr. S. P. Brown was credited with the vote given for Mr. Williamson, and has been declared elected, when in fact the vote stood: Williamson, 4,716; Brown, 1,282. Mr. Brown will hardly claim the seat under the circumstances.

The disreputable effort that has been made in some quarters, to render Mr. Greeley's defeat and death a great financial disaster to the welfare of the New York *Tribune*, has received a practical set-back in the offer of $10,000 per share for that portion of the stock which has now become the property of Mr. Greeley's daughters. This is as large a value as has ever before been placed upon the stock of the New York *Tribune*.

The double-headed Government in Alabama continues. There are two bodies claiming to be the Legislature of the State. Each has admitted eight members, who are refused admission by the other body. Of course, the political majority in the real Legislature turns upon the eight members. Both Legislatures have appointed committees to go to Washington, and ask the interference of the National Government; but upon what grounds the President or Congress can decide a case of contested election in a State Legislature is not stated.

The State Board of Canal Commissioners report that the receipts on account of the Illinois and Michigan Canal from May 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1872, covering two seasons of navigation, have been $130,363. Of this sum, after paying all expenditures, there has been paid into the State Treasury $258,546. This is a most gratifying exhibit. The receipts from the river look at Henry have been $8,484, of which there has been paid into the State Treasury a surplus over expenses of $4,000. The receipts from the Little Wabash River improvement have netted only $0. [illegible] cost of $12,000 a mile the Commissioners say the Illinois River may be made navigable throughout its length of 220 miles for the largest steamers.

The announcement that the accomplices in the great California diamond swindle have made a clean breast of their connection with it, and disclosed the names of the principals who concocted the fraud, and that detectives are on their track, is a cheering one. Happily, distrust was thrown upon the scheme, and the State Geologist proved it to be a fraud before the public at large had invested very heavily in the shares. The only losers will be a few speculators in San Francisco. This, however, does not alter the character of the offence. It was a bare-faced swindle, which was, by good fortune, nipped in the bud. Had it gone on much longer, thousands of people would have been victimized. The scoundrels, if they are overtaken, deserve an exemplary punishment, which may forever be a lesson to this class of reckless and unprincipled adventurers.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday, and breadstuffs averaged higher. Mess pork was a shade easier at $11.75 cash or seller the month, and $12.00 seller March. Lard was active and easier, closing at $7.10 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.55 seller March. Meats were quiet and steady at 3¾c for shoulders, 5¾c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear, all part salted; green hams, 6½@7½c. Highwines were quiet and firm at 88½c per gallon. Dressed hogs sold sparingly at 4¼@4½c per lb. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was more active and ½c higher, closing at $1.10¾ cash, and $1.11½ seller January. Corn was dull, but a shade higher, closing at 30¾c cash, and 30½c seller January. Oats were more active and higher, closing at 25½c cash or seller January. Rye was quiet and ½c higher, at 60@60½c. Barley was rather more active and steady, at 61½@62c for No. 2, 61@61½c seller the month, and 51@51½c for No. 3. Live hogs were dull from the opening of the market to the close, and late sales indicated a decline of 5@10c; $3.70@3.90 being the closing rates. The cattle trade was fairly active, with cows and thin steers somewhat lower. Sheep were steady.

Postmaster General Creswell, in his remarks on Postal Telegraphy, says that the press are generally opposed to that scheme, because it threatens to break up the monopoly of news enjoyed by the association or associations of newspapers now existing. We fail to see how it would break up any such monopoly, if it exists, since the advantages of the Associated Press consist in the collection rather than in the transmission of news. It is not probable that the Government can transmit the news at any less price than the existing telegraph lines now do the work for, and certainly the Government cannot hire reporters to collect and prepare the news in any way that would be satisfactory to the press. It might as well attempt to edit all the newspapers in the country. So far as the monopoly is concerned, we admit that the privileges of the Associated Press should be accorded to any newspaper which can show that it is able to pay its proportion of the expense for collecting and transmitting the news. The cost of establishing a newspaper, and defraying its operating expenses until it is able to pay its own bills, is all the protection that any existing newspaper needs, or ought to have.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Standing and Select Committees were elected, Senator Morton taking the Chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in place of Senator Sumner, and Senator Edmunds succeeding Senator Trumbull at the head of the Judiciary Committee. Senator Schurz, by the courtesy of the Democrats, represents the minority in the Foreign Relations Committee. Bills were introduced to create a Commission to distribute the Geneva award among the claimants for losses; to replace National Bank notes by United States notes; and to repeal the Iron-Clad oath. The Finance Committee were instructed to report what measures must be taken by Congress to relieve the tightness of the money market, and whether it is advisable to issue additional legal-tender notes. In accordance with the suggestions of Commissioner Douglass, the House has passed a bill abolishing the office of Assessor and Assistant Assessor. During the discussion, Mr. Fernando Wood said that the real measure of reform would be the abolition of the whole system, as the import duties yielded nearly a hundred millions more than the Government expenses. Mr. Kerr, on the other hand, believed the Internal Revenue system was the cheapest, because the most direct, taxation. In its amended form, the bill does not go into operation till July 1, 1873.

The frightful accident which occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on Thursday evening, was but a repetition of the oft-told story of "telescoping." It would be interesting to know whether these cars were provided with the patent platform which unites two cars closely together, and which, it is claimed, is a certain preventive against the danger of one car running through another by reason of a shock at one end of the train. This platform is so constructed that, instead of a series of concussions from one car to another, the main shock affects the entire train at the same time, and it is reasonable to suppose that "telescoping" would thereby be prevented. If the cars on the Pennsylvania Central Road were not provided with these platforms, the accident must be regarded as resulting from a failure on the part of the Railroad Company to take advantage of the precautionary means that lay within their reach. If the cars were provided with these platforms, the accident proves that they do not furnish the protection which has been promised, and railroad companies must look for some other means of preventing these accidents,—to be found, perhaps, in reducing the size of their passenger cars and making them conform more nearly to the character of European railroad coaches. In either case, it is a matter of public interest to know whether the Pennsylvania Company uses these platforms or not.

We have received a pamphlet, containing an account of the organization, and a copy of the Constitution, of the "American Public Health Association," which was definitely formed last September, and which will hold its first annual session in Washington during the last week in February. While an association of this kind, national in its character, and including in its membership gentlemen who live in all parts of the country, can scarcely have any direct practical working, the same good may be expected from it, in the way of precept and diffusion of knowledge, as from the conferences of the Social Science Association, or the Society for the Advancement of Science. The organization has its foundation in the cause of Preventive Medicine,—a study of comparatively modern research and application. It naturally includes progress in the sciences of physiology, teaching the nature of healthful functions; pathology, treating of the modes by which the normal laws of the body are perverted; and chemistry, analyzing the elements of contagion and the agencies of disease. It will be the province of the American Public Health Association to guide and assist Legislatures and municipalities in the formation of Boards of Health, and in determining the best preventive means that can be adopted to guard against the dangers that thickly-settled communities always develop. The Committees which were appointed have various subjects of importance under consideration. Among them are the possibilities of co-operative sanitary legislation between National and State Governments; comparative mortality of different seasons and various sections of the country; dwellings for the poor, and the reconstruction of unhealthful houses; a digest of laws relating to the public health in the various States; on drainage and water-supplies for cities; on the propagation of the diseases of animals to man; on the prevention of small-pox and Asiatic cholera; on the medical management of the mercantile marine; on restrictions upon prostitution, and its concurrent diseases; on the relations of hospitals to the public health; on a uniform system of registration of diseases and causes of death; on heated terms; on public health reports, and their advantages for promoting a practical knowledge and application of sanitary science among the people; on the influence of native wines upon intemperance; on the uses of shade-trees, parks, and forests in relation to public health. All these subjects are of great interest and importance, and they have been committed to the consideration of gentlemen who have had some special preference or experience in each of them. It is probable that many of them will be presented and discussed in the general session next February, and the result can scarcely fail to be of practical benefit to the whole country.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE—SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

The House Committee on Commerce having agreed to report a bill to pay private individuals fifteen dollars per ton per annum for building and sailing American steamers, and ten dollars per ton per annum for building and sailing American ships, to and from foreign ports, that being the supposed difference between loss and profit in the business, we suggest that the effort to make American industry profitable by act of Congress be extended to all the suffering classes alike.

We submit that the farmers, being the most numerous class, and the one upon whom the burden of paying the bonus will principally fall, are entitled to at least a sufficient annual appropriation to enable them to pay their local taxes, which they are scarcely able to do now out of the proceeds of their crops. The price of corn is only 15 cents per bushel at the point of shipment in Iowa, and only 17 cents at corresponding points in Illinois. It does not reimburse the farmer for the cost of production. The real grievance of the ship-owners is, that the price of ocean freights is too low to afford them a profit. If it were higher by the amount named (@15 per ton), the business would pay. Hence, Congress is called on to make up the difference. Now, if the price of corn were 15 cents per bushel higher, the farmers could raise corn at a profit. Why should not Congress make an appropriation of 15 cents per bushel to them, and keep it up till corn-growing becomes profitable? There is far more reason for doing this than for appropriating money to ship-builders, because the capital of the farmers has already been invested in land, implements, houses, and stock, which are good for nothing else, whereas the capital to build iron steamers has not yet been invested, and the main object of the bill is to induce persons to invest capital in them, which is presumably invested now in something which pays better.

The oil-producers of Pennsylvania are in very much the same situation as the Western farmers. It is only a short time since crude oil was selling at $1.50 per barrel, or about 8 cents per gallon. The distress caused by this condition of things compelled the producers to stop work entirely for thirty days, and to prohibit the boring of new wells for an indefinite period. Men who have invested money in lands and machinery are losing the entire interest on their capital. They have the same right to ask reimbursement at the hands of Congress that the ship-owners and ship-builders have. Since the price of crude oil has been advanced to $4.50 per barrel by the artificial and arbitrary action of the producers, the refiners have begun to complain. They say that, if the price of crude continues at the present figure, they too will soon be compelled to stop. Would it not be a fine thing for Congress to appropriate, say, a dollar per barrel to keep them in blast?

There are some newspapers that we know of, which are running behind at the rate of a first-class ocean steamer without freight or passengers. Why should not they make common cause and get an appropriation of, say, one cent per sheet for all the papers they can sell or give away? They have just as much right to it as the would-be ship-builders have to a bounty of $15 per ton for the freight-room they propose to sell or give away.

There are a large number of real estate owners, in all parts of the country, who are unable to make a fair profit on their investments. There are others who would like to invest in real estate if they were sure of a profit. Let them come in behind the ship-builders, and ask an appropriation. They have just as good a right to it.

We lay down the broad proposition that what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. If Congress is about to pay a bounty to persons desiring to engage in an unprofitable business, it should pay corresponding bounties to all persons engaged in unprofitable business, whether it be raising corn, boring for oil, publishing newspapers, speculating in real estate, or anything else. If it can be proved that the thing don't pay, that should constitute as good a claim for one man, or one class, as for another.

The demand of the ship-owners is, however, just as valid as the demand of the iron-master and the cotton-spinner for public assistance. It is even better entitled to consideration, for the reason that the sum appropriated to the ship-owner is a certain fixed amount, which the public can see and count. There is no deception about it; whereas the sums realized by the iron-master, the cotton-spinner, and the "protected" classes generally, by virtue of the taxes imposed by Congress for their benefit, are unseen and unnoticed, though none the less real and onerous. If Congress would apply the same rule to them that it is now proposed to apply to the ship-owners, and, instead of authorizing them to levy indirect taxes on the community, vote them the same amount out of the Public Treasury, the system would not last long.

THE FIGHT OVER THE BODY.

One of the last incidents of Mr. Greeley's life was his recognition of his editorial assistant, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and an effort to extend to him his almost pulseless hand, and this at a time when his mind was wandering, and he had failed to recognize his old-time associates, who had been identified with him many years, both in his business and his political career. This effort of Mr. Greeley, in his struggle with failing reason and approaching death, to greet his friend, is of itself a sufficient answer to the disgraceful attacks upon Mr. Reid by the New York *Sun*. As some of our readers may not be familiar with the circumstances which led to this sudden and bitter attack, instituted at a time when Mr. Reid could not reply to it, and when it was peculiarly a gross violation of the solemnities of the occasion, we will re-state them briefly. On the morning after the election, the *Tribune* published a card from Mr. Greeley, announcing his resumption of the editorial control of the paper. On the same day, there appeared in the paper the following editorial article, entitled "Crumbs of Comfort:"

> There has been no time until now, within the last twelve years, when the *Tribune* was not supposed to keep, for the benefit of the idle and incapable, a sort of Federal employment agency, established to get places under Government for those who were indisposed to work for their living. Any man who had ever voted the Republican ticket believed that it was the duty and the privilege of the editor of this paper to get him a place in the Custom House. Every red-nosed politician who had cheated at the caucus and fought at the polls looked to the editor of the *Tribune* to secure his appointment as Gauger, or as Army Chaplain, or as Minister to France. Every campaign orator came upon us after the battle was over for a recommendation, as Secretary of the Treasury, or the loan of half a dollar. If one of our party had an interest pending at Washington, the editor of the *Tribune* was telegraphed in frantic haste to come to the Capitol, save this bill, crush that one, promote one project, or stop another. He was to be everybody's friend, with nothing to do but to take care of other folks' business, sign papers, write letters, and ask favors for them, and to get no thanks for it either. Four-fifths of those people were sent away without what they wanted, only to become straightway abusive enemies; it was the worry of life to try to gratify one demand in a dozen for the other fifth.
>
> The man with two wooden legs congratulated himself that he could never be troubled with cold feet. It is a source of profound satisfaction to us that office-seekers will keep aloof from a defeated candidate who has not influence enough at Washington or Albany to get a sweeper appointed under the Sergeant-at-Arms, or a deputy-sub-assistant temporary clerk in the paste-pot section of the folding room. At last we shall be let alone to mind our own affairs, and manage our own newspaper, without being called aside every hour to help lazy people whom we don't know, and to spend our strength in efforts that only benefit people who don't deserve assistance. At least we shall keep our office clear of blatherskites and political beggars, and go about our daily work with the satisfaction of knowing that not the most credulous of place-hunters will suspect us of having any credit with the appointing powers. That is one of the results of Tuesday's election for which we own ourselves profoundly grateful.

When Mr. Greeley learned its effect, he was greatly shocked, and wrote a disclaimer of its authorship, which Mr. Reid suppressed, although Mr. Greeley twice requested its publication; thereby adding to his mental depression.

Against this statement of the *Sun*, there are many strong arguments, which make it highly probable that this scandal originates purely in the imagination of the editor of the *Sun*. But argument is rendered unnecessary by the fact that Mr. Greeley's private secretary has contradicted the story in a card published in the *Herald*. Moreover, there is nothing in the article "Crumbs of Comfort" calculated to produce any such effect as the *Sun* asserts; and there is no evidence, outside of the *Sun's* statement, that it had any such effect. The entire article is written in a half-humorous, half-satirical vein, expressing a sense of gratitude that the *Tribune* was no longer obliged to keep a Federal employment agency to get offices for politicians and dead-beats indisposed to do any honest work for a living, and that, not having any credit with the appointing powers, the *Tribune* would not be troubled with such bores. As a piece of good writing, the article would have been creditable to Mr. Greeley, whose powers of humor and keen appreciation of fun and satire were particularly happy. Under any circumstances, it was creditable to the person who wrote it, whoever he may be, and that it should give offence to any one, Republican or Democrat, is simply preposterous. Anybody thin-skinned enough to be aggrieved at this broad-side of humor would not be found in politics.

Mr. Greeley in sane mind was too positive a writer ever to need to disclaim what he had written. At the time of these occurrences, it is now known, that he was not in sound mind, so that whether he wrote it or not Mr. Reid acted with discretion in assuming responsibility where there was no one else to take it. If Mr. Greeley wrote the article, and afterward, while his mind was wandering and in the delirium of disease, he wrote this disclaimer, then Mr. Reid would have shown very small editorial ability had he published the latter. If Mr. Greeley did not write it, under the same circumstances it would have been folly to have printed the disclaimer. Viewing the matter in any light, even if every word of the *Sun's* charges were true, there can be but one opinion concerning the conduct of that paper. It is a most disgraceful and mortifying exhibition of journalism.

MISS ANTHONY'S CLAIMS TO OFFICE.

It is not for us to dictate to President Grant. We have too sincere an admiration for the principles of Civil Service Reform to commit ourselves to so false a position. We may be allowed, however, to express the opinion that Susan B. Anthony ought to have an office. She presents a double claim, political and personal, and unites them in a degree proportionate to her age, her devotion, and her sacrifice, for what she esteems a high purpose, of all that contributes to comfort in this world. Politically, Miss Anthony has not only worked hard, but worked without the hope of reward. Guileless and unsophisticated, she did not stop to consider that there might be anything like ambiguity in a party platform, but, rushing in where angels might well have feared to tread, she buckled her armor about her, and fought nobly with the colored troops for Grant and Emancipation. She made speeches. She converted the unbelieving. She rescued the faltering. She voted. This was "sorrow's crowning sorrow." She little dreamed, as she walked up to the polls with the pride of citizenship, that she was courting a term in the County Jail instead of a term of office. But, if she had, this would not have checked her onward course. She voted. She might have voted twice—it would not have been any more illegal. Since then, her political claims have been increased. She has been indicted. Thus has she braved the prejudices of her native City of Rochester, the wrath of the Commonwealth of New York, and the despotism of the United States of America, in the glorious cause. Who shall say that Susan B. Anthony is not entitled to an office?

Miss Anthony's personal claims are not less deserving than the political dangers she has encountered. She has devoted a lifetime to the Cause. She has braved the low associations of three political conventions in one year; she has foresworn the fascinating arts of the *toilette*; she has been the heroine of a thousand newspaper squibs; she has eschewed sewing-societies, church sociables, and the untold fascinations of female gossip,—all in the interests of the successful party and of the Cause. If Miss Anthony is ever to be rewarded, the reward should be deferred no longer. Moreover, she is not rich in this world's goods, and she has to pay the expenses of the Rochester lawsuit. And she is certainly better qualified to discharge the duties of an office than many of those who wear pantaloons.

We would leave the choice of Miss Anthony's position to those whom she has served so long and so faithfully. We only insist that she ought to have an office. There is sufficient precedent to justify it in the 500 postmistresses throughout the country, and in the several hundred female clerks who enliven Pennsylvania avenue of a bright afternoon in Washington. But Miss Anthony should aim higher than this. A Bureau position might possibly be found in which she would be but the successor of some old woman. Why might not a foreign position be selected, where she could be useful in counteracting the unfavorable impressions created on the Continent of Europe by some of our male representatives? Would she not be useful in setting the American people right in the eyes of the Alexandria people by taking Consul General Butler's place? How would Miss Anthony's vigor of mind, severity of countenance, and eminent faculty of sticking to one thing, serve for a Collector's post at home? She might be Secretary of the Senate, with the particular mission of warding off the fabled beauties who are said to be such successful lobbyists in Washington. Seriously, Miss Anthony is entitled to recognition by the appointing power, and we cordially commend her to the Administration, and especially to the Vice President-elect, whose efforts in behalf of the Cause are second only to those of Miss Anthony herself.

WAREHOUSE LEGISLATION.

The legislation of April 25, 1871, known as the "Warehouse law," is conceded to be imperfect in some of its details. The end sought by the act was a proper one; but the act as a whole rests too much upon the notion that the only remedy needed to correct an evil is an act of the Legislature. The Warehouse act contains many excellent and well-matured provisions for the protection of the persons who may engage in the grain trade; it defines many acts which formerly were classed as frauds, and provides for their punishment as crimes. It generally provides the means by which the respective parties doing business through warehouses may invoke legal protection against fraud, and enforce rights which are denied. To this extent the law is unobjectionable, and is not opposed by any person. But the act goes further, and provides that no person engaged in the warehouse business shall receive anything in store without first obtaining a license therefor. This requirement, if it were a mere provision for revenue, might not be objected to; but this requirement is coupled with another, that before he shall receive such license he must give bond to comply with all the provisions of "the laws of this State in relation thereto." By the fifteenth section of the same law, the charges for storage and handling of grain are established. As no license can be issued without the filing of the bond, and as the bond is conditioned that the party shall not ask or receive any more for storage than the statute permits, the person taking out a license must bind himself to accept the statutory compensation for his services. The same law provides that, for any violation of the law, the Court, upon complaint, and by summary proceeding, may revoke the license, and refuse to issue another to the same person for one year.

The result involved in the matter of taking out licenses for grain warehouses, therefore, is, that by so doing the warehousemen must accept the rates fixed by law; and the reason for which these warehousemen have refused to take out such license is, that they deny that the Legislature of the State can prescribe the compensation which men shall charge and receive for carrying on a legal business that does not concern the public health or the safety and good order of society, and is in no sense a franchise.

The same act contains special provisions which render it impossible that warehousing shall be either a legal franchise or an actual monopoly. Any person may erect a warehouse, and railroads must deliver grain to the warehouse to which it is consigned. Warehousing, then, has no special privileges any more than any other business which is open to any other person. Nor is there any pretence that it is a business in any way affecting the public health, or that it operates to the injury of social order and decorum, or to violations of the peace. It presents no feature, either in its general conduct or special management, which can bring it within the restraining authority of the police power of the State. That police power rests upon the inviolability of the maxim that all the rights of individuals are to be held and enjoyed subject to the condition that they do not invade, impair, or destroy the legal rights of others. It cannot be pretended that, in carrying on the business of warehousing, the charging of a certain rate per week for storage can in the remotest manner be an invasion, destruction, or interference with the legal rights of any citizen. So far as the act of 1871 does exercise the great inherent police power of the State for the protection of individual or public rights, its authority is undisputed.

The great question which at this time is so widely discussed among the people, and is in one form or another before the courts of nearly every State in the Union, as to the authority of the State to dictate to corporations holding charters, in the matter of rates for the transportation of passengers and freight, does not have any bearing upon the controversy between the warehousemen and the State of Illinois. These warehousemen are not public corporations; they do not derive their right to carry on business from the State any more than does the man who cultivates grain; and while they admit the power and duty of the State to compel them to act honestly in their dealings with other men, they deny that the State can fix the price they shall charge for storing and handling the grain, any more than it can fix the price at which the grain shall be sold by the producer, or the price per barrel at which the flour made from such grain shall be sold.

The law declares these warehouses public, to the extent that they must receive all grain offered them. It is not optional, therefore, for these warehousemen to receive grain or not at the prices fixed by the State; nor can they, by contract with the owner of grain, receive a higher compensation than is fixed by law. They must either do business at the statutory rates, or close their warehouses. This latter resort is not an easy one. The grain warehouse is a costly institution; it cannot be adapted for other purposes; to close it involves a total loss; and to carry on the business at less than paying rates is but adding to the inevitable sacrifice. This business of warehousing was lawful long before the State took cognizance of it; it was regulated by common law, and the rates of compensation were controlled by competition or agreement between the warehouseman and his customers. It stood on the same footing as all other private business where one charged another for labor performed. But this act of 1871 makes this business unlawful, unless performed for certain sums prescribed by law. The want of justice in the exercise of any such power is shown in the fact that, if the Legislature may fix a maximum rate of storage beyond which it is unlawful to receive, even by contract, it may also establish a minimum rate, below which it shall be equally unlawful for warehousemen, even by contract, to store grain. The Legislature of 1871 fixed one rate; the Legislature of 1873 may prescribe, if the power exist at all, another rate, or a minimum rate for storage, and compel the producers of grain to pay that rate, even though elevators would readily store grain for less. Once admit the power of the State to prescribe the rates of wages for labor; the wages of storing grain; the compensation of lawyers, or doctors; the price of bricks or lumber, and then there must follow a scale of prices for corn, oats, wheat, flour, and bread; the price of drawing teeth; for making a man's coat and a woman's dress; for boots and shoes, and so on, until the reward of the labor, industry, and production of the country shall be taken out of the hands of the people, and be regulated by statute. There have been demagogues in all ages and in all countries that have sought temporary applause by laws regulating the prices and compensation of productions and labor, but in no instance have such laws survived the panic in which they were enacted, and they stand condemned by the universal judgment of mankind. No one in this State would advocate a general regulation of prices and wages by statute; no one will claim that the State has any power to prescribe such regulation; and no class would more earnestly oppose such a regulation than the producers of grain. It is not surprising, therefore, that the warehousemen object to being singled out from the multitude of private occupations, trades, and business, and have their compensation arbitrarily fixed by law, and forbidden, even by contract with their customers, to receive any other price.

There are other considerations upon which this provision of the act of 1871 is opposed, such as that private business or property shall not be injured or damaged; that one man's property cannot be taken from him and given to another; but we have stated enough to show that the refusal to take out licenses by the warehousemen is founded upon strong reasons of justice and private right, which cannot be surrendered until the law is sustained by the highest tribunal of the State.

ENGLAND'S MILLIONAIRES.

The Wealth of Rich Men Recently Dead—How the Living Spend Their Money—The Mania for Collecting.

The London *Spectator* has had a list compiled of persons who have died from Jan. 1, 1863, up to Sept. 1, 1872, worth £250,000 (@1,250,000) and upwards. This list, which appeared in its issue of Nov. 16, is thus commented upon by the *Spectator*:

> Ten persons have expired in Great Britain within the decade leaving more than a million, 53 leaving more than a half million, and 161 leaving more than a quarter of a million sterling. These fortunes are exclusive altogether of fortunes still more numerous and vast invested in land. They are understated in extent because the official appraisers are bound when estimating the value of a business to be extremely lenient, and concerns really indestructible, or at all events safe for a generation, are taxed as if they were worth only two or three years' purchase. This is perfectly just, because although Mr. Bass' brewery, or Baron Rothschilds's bank or the *Times* newspaper owners may be worth fifty years' purchase to their owners, other breweries, banks, and newspapers may be worth only two or three, and the same rule must in fairness be applied to all. Moreover, the value of brains employed in any great business is so large a portion of its capital that a rigid estimate is impossible—suppose, for instance, that in 1860 one of the Gurneys had been a splendid financier—or would in an immense number of instances invent and pillage so gross that succession duties would be suppressed by popular disgust.
>
> The number, moreover, is no indication as to the number of such fortunes in existence. Men have been accumulating since history began, but the scale of accumulation has varied exceedingly from age to age. We have no space for the inquiry just now, but we think we could prove that no private individual in our day, not even the late Baron James Rothschild, ever possessed such a fortune—estimating it by the quantity of wheat it would buy—as one or two of the Roman nobles, while just before the discovery of America great fortunes were in apparent amount ridiculously small. There is strong evidence to prove that Charles V.'s bankers, the Fuggers, whose wealth made them princes with sovereign rights—their heir is defying Bavaria at this minute to expel him as a Jesuit, because he is a mediatized prince—never had more than a quarter of a million, while in 1750 scarcely any Englishman could have produced has a million, perhaps not one. The new scale, under which a man with less than a million is among rich men quite poor, and men can be ruined with twenty millions, has only been in force twenty years, and most of the new millionaires have not had time to die. We expect, should we be able to repeat this record ten years hence, to find it enormously enlarged, both in scale and number, venturing to predict confidently that it will contain at least a hundred fortunes exceeding a million sterling, the figures which we may in 1873 accept as the lowest at which a mercantile or financial grandee could begin to think that he should by and by be almost a prosperous man. If the account should then, under some new law, include the landed fortunes, it will be swollen out of all knowledge, for no truth about English property is so certain as this: that no man in England can become wealthy without part of his wealth going to the owners of the soil, and especially to three individuals—the Marquis of Westminster, the Duke of Portland, and Lord Portman.

With all these allowances, the list we have given is still a curious and almost startling proof of the wealth which is accumulating in these islands, and which, if does not tempt conquest (think what a British Indemnity would be!) may carry us through long seasons of serious calamity. The well-known names in the list are as few as the plums in a poor man's cake. There are men in the city, no doubt, bankers, and loan-dealers, and brokers, men whose interest it is to know the millionaire peerage, who can recognize every name, and can tell you how the money was made, but to the mass of our readers the majority will be as unknown as the lady who this week allowed a fortune of £250,000 to be forfeited to the Crown. Very few of them outside the peerage were in any way conspicuous, or suspected by the general public of being more than ordinarily wealthy. They lived quietly, occupied themselves in supervising some large business, and let their fortunes grow. In quiet streets in London, the great cities, especially of the North, are hundreds of such men, "rich beyond dreams of avarice," but leading quiet, unostentatious lives, making no boast of their wealth, spending or saving it as it seems good to them, but in neither case demanding from the community the kind of recognition and deference which on the Continent is accorded to even small riches.

They are very seldom extravagant, except on a hobby like fruit culture—we should like to know the real cost of the peaches consumed in England—though they are apt to contract a taste for a practice which is really a method of investment, but looks superficially like an extravagance. The millionaire of to-day, like the old Italian nobles, are maniacs at collecting. A quiet man, whose name is known three streets off, will produce to his intimates a collection of sapphires no crown head could rival, and which he has bought scarcely knows why, except that sapphires are beautiful and indestructible, and as "good" as most bonds. Another tells you, without any idea of ostentation, that he has "some of the jade that was in the Winter Palace" when they say about sixty thousands pounds. A third has plates on his ground floor worth a plum, while a fourth has a passion for [illegible] like that of Mr. J. Gillott. Nobody sees any of these purchases, but, if at the close of the year the earth a sale is going on of objects they hear of it, and somehow the articles find their way to England. The concrete wealth, "portable property," as one of Dickens's characters calls it, which is in this way shovelled on our shores every year is almost incredible, and the growth of the desire for purchasing rare and beautiful things. The dealers who supply them multiply like the millionaires; there is not a corner everywhere—Italy and Japan, for example—that are at this moment being searched, as it were, with microscopes—and they always find a market. Hidden away in the dirty houses or shops, which seem to be full of rubbish, are treasures that would have delighted Louis Quatorze. People repeat with a smile the phrase attributed to Bischoffsheim or Platoff that London would be "a splendid city to plunder," but they do not realize to themselves what the amount of plunder would be, or what would be the loss in another great fire, or how high and broad the mass of wealth created each year in Great Britain is gradually growing. Most of our readers have visited the Rue de la Paix in Paris, marvelling at the jewellers' shop-fronts. They would make a good deal more if they could see the interiors of some very quiet shops and very modest houses, looking as if their owners might be thankful for a profit of £3 a week, where would a casual country cousin appraise Easton Garden at in fee-simple, and what would an experienced Amsterdam Jew gem-cutter give for it?

It may be said, indeed always is said by the cultivated virtuosi who begin to swarm in London that the millionaires waste money in their purchases, but we doubt if that is the case. Let us and then you hear of a rich man who has given a plum on rubbishy pictures, or still more rubbishy manuscripts, or who will buy jewels by candle-light, and so on; but as a rule the millionaires take good care of themselves. They spend a little in acquiring their education, and they have clear brains to help them; they are jealous of their reputations for business ability, and they learn the values of cash as they would of gray shirtings. So are very seldom "done." Sometimes they become marvellously acute. Mr. ——, a man, but just try to pass a forgery on Mr. —— for a Petitot; and Mr. —— looks very much as if but the cleverest Jew dealer in Venice will get out of him sixpence more than its value for the piece of lace which to other eyes is a piece of lace, but which, when it comes home, Heywood will verify as matchless. It is the would-be connoisseurs who are "done," not the millionaires. Nor do we perceive that they deprave taste very much, as they are accused of doing. They are shocking architects, no doubt, very often, chiefly because they enjoy fun—a bit of creative work they can indulge in no other way—but that they grow impatient of scientific advice, but taste, as far as we can learn, does not grow worse, but better, as they grow richer. Their judgment in furniture, the extinction of the tawdriness in dress, the inconceivable improvement in glass and porcelain, and the widespread enthusiasm for the Oriental style of architecture, style as remote from the vul

E GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

...nes grow. In quiet streets in London ... great cities, especially of the North, ... hundreds of such men, "rich beyond ... sense of avarice," but leading quiet, ... ions lives, making no boast of their ... nding or saving it as it seems good to ... n neither case demanding from the ... unity the kind of recognition and def... ich on the Continent is accorded to exces... riches.

They are very seldom extravagant, except ... quiet way, spending, for instance, enormo... a hobby like fruit culture—we should like ... ow the real cost of the peaches annually ... med in England—though they are not to ... ct a taste for a practice which is really a ... thod of investment, but looks superficially ... e an extravagance. The millionaires of ... y, like the old Italian nobles, are maniacs ... llecting. A quiet man, whose name is ... down, three streets off, will produce to his ... mates a collection of sapphires no crown ... d could rival, and which he has bought ... arcely knows why, except that sapphires ... autiful and indestructible, and as "good ... est bonds. Another tells you, with ... y idea of ostentation, that he has "most ... e jade that was in the Winter Palace," ... y about sixty thousands pounds worth ... third has plates on his ground floor worth ... pium, while a fourth has a passion for pictures ... e that of Mr. J. Gillott. Nobody ever hears ... these purchases, but, if at the other end ... e earth a sale is going on of objects they ... y hear of it, and somehow the articles ... eir way to England. The concrete wealth, ... portable property," as one of Dickens's char... rs calls it, which is in this way shovelled upon ... r shores is every year in almost incredible, as ... e growth of the desire for purchasing rare ... d beautiful things. The dealers who pay ... em multiply like the millionaires; they ... r everywhere—Italy and Japan, for example ... e at this moment being searched; ... were, with microscopes—and they also ... d a market. Hidden away in ... mmon shops, which seem to be ... rubbish, are treasures that would have ... ghted Louis Quatorze. People repeat with ... mile the phrase attributed to Blucher and ... latoff that London would be "a splendid pla... to plunder," but they do not realize to the... lves what the amount of plunder would be, ... that would be the loss in another great fire, ... ow the vast broad mass of wealth depo... and each year in Great Britain is gradu... growing. Most of our readers have probably ... own the Rue de la Paix in Paris, marvelling ... the jewellers' shop-fronts. They would many ... good deal more if they could see the interior ... me very quiet shops and very unobtrusive ... houses, looking as if their owners might ... thankful for a profit of £20 a week. We ... would a casual country cousin appraise Baile... garden at in fee-simple, and what would ... experienced Amsterdam Jew gem-cutter give ... ?

It may be said, indeed always is said by the ... ated virtuosi who begin to swarm in Londo... that the millionaires waste money in these ... haces, but we doubt if that is the case. ... ad then your heart of a rich man who has spe... plum on rubbishy pictures, or still more ... shy manuscripts, or who will buy jewels ... andle-light, and so on; but as a rule the mi... naires take good care of themselves. The... pend a little in acquiring their education, ... they have clear brains to help them; they ... alous of their reputations for business abil... and they learn the value of the same ... they would of gray shirtings, ... e are very seldom "done." Sometimes t... become marvellously acute. Mr. ... man, but just try to pass a forgery on ... r a Politot; and Mr.—— looks very stup... but the cleverest Jew dealer in Venice will ... ret out of him sixpence more than its value ... the piece of lace which to other eyes is a pi... of lace, but which, when it comes home, ... Heywood will verify as matchless. It is ... would-be-connoisseurs who are "done," ... the millionaires. Nor do we perceive that t... deprave taste very much, as they are accused ... doing. They are shocking architects, no doubt ... very often, chiefly because they enjoy the o... bit of creative work they can indulge in so s... that they grow impatient of scientific advi... and so far as we can learn, does not get ... worse, but better, as witness the great impr... ment in furniture, the extinction of ... tawdriness in dress, the inconceivable impr... ment in glass and porcelain, and the ... enthusiasm for the Oriental style of colo... style as remote from the vulgar English taste ... the design of a modern dinner-plate is from ... willow pattern. It is not time to cultivate ... ense of a race like ours, which is not taught ... climate to fly from garish brilliancy; but ... not from this side that we dread the accumu... tion of wealth in Britain, but from a very di... ent one. Great wealth now gives so much ... much even of intellectual enjoyment, so much ... freedom, variety and pleasure to life, that ... the wise and good begin to hunger for it, and ... postpone to its acquisition the efforts which ... alone can advance the world. Money is not ... root of evil only by any means, but still ... spiritual truth of the few we have—*for e*... ample, the duty of sympathy—or which pro... political doctrine, or which science, or, ... lower, which proposition in Euclid, would ... nation sell for another million sterling a ye...

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH.

Convention of the Protestant Epis... pal Church of Massachusetts—Th... Rev. Benjamin J. Haight, of N... York, Elected Bishop of the Diocese.

Boston (Dec. 4) Despatch to the New York Herald.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Massachusetts, which assembled in St. Paul's Church, in this city, to-day, was a grave and important gathering. The purpose was to elect a Bishop in place of the late Rev. Manton Eastburn, deceased; and ... being the first Convocation which has been ... for thirty years with the intent to elect a ... cessor to the Bishopric, the clergy and ... attended in large numbers. Then, ... there were schisms which have attracted a ... deal of attention and caused much feeling ... the diocese. Whether High Church or ... Church was to predominate formed the ... bone of contention. The advocates of the ... trines of High Church put forth the Rev. ... Benjamin J. Haight as their candidate, and ... opponent was the Rev. Dr. Alexander H. ... ton, both being prominent clergymen, res... in New York. There are about one hundred ... twenty-five parishes in the State, and they ... represented by their several Rectors and lay... to the number of 240. Dr. Vinton was elec... President of the Convention by acclam... tion, and for a time it seemed as if ... election was assured. The Convention, ... ever, took a recess after this proceeding, and ... great deal of logrolling was accomplished bef... the reassembling in the afternoon, when ... balloting was commenced. Four ballots ... had; in the first three of which Dr. Vinton ... ed the most votes, but not sufficient to se... his election; the fourth ballot resulted as ... lows: Benjamin J. Haight, 49; Alexander ... Vinton, 36; and Mr. Haight will hereafter ... form the duties of Bishop of this diocese. ... testimonial was prepared and signed by all ... clergymen present, and to-morrow it will ... transmitted to the Bishop-elect. The result ... the Convention is regarded as a bitter pill ... the disciples of the Low Church.

Corn for Fuel.

From the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil, Dec. 5.

We are glad to see that many of our ... are taking advantage of the low price of co... lay in heavy supplies of it for fuel. We ... experimented with it the last week, and find ... it is an admirable substitute for both wood ... coal, and that at present prices there is ... economy and comfort in its use.

A ton of corn, 33 bushels, at 17 cents ... bushel, is $5.60. We consider this equal to ... cord of hard wood, as supplied and measured ... our market, at $7; the cutting of this cor... $1.50,—total, $8.50. Thus making a saving ... nearly three dollars a cord.

For kitchen fuel it is superior to wood, exc... hickory, and cheaper than that. It makes a ... hot fire with a great deal of blaze. We ha... that three tons of corn are equal to the ... one ton of hard coal, while in economy of t... it is equal to one and a half tons of coal. ... amist families and small houses there is no ... great waste of hard coal, while there is no ... the use of corn. Besides this, there is the pu... lic benefit of retaining in the country all ... money we send to Pennsylvania for coal, a... feed our farmers by consuming their produ...

Photographing the Eye and Fan...

That the interior of the human eye has ... photographed is well known; though the ... periment is a somewhat cruel one for a ... subject, still there are victims who endure ... An instance of this kind is given by Dr. Ye... that of a very handsome young lady (w... brother is a physician), who patiently sat ... front of belladonna until the pupil had be... sufficiently large; the interior of the eye ... then illuminated with magnesium light and ... tographed. In a similar manner has the ... been photographed—that is to say, the ... num only. A fillet is inserted, in which is ... ror, inclined at a certain angle. ... throws light into the interior of the ca... also provided with a central hole, through ... the illuminated tympanum can be inspected. ... system of lenses projects an image on the s... tive plate, and the picture is made in the ... nary manner.

Board of Underwriters Pay It a Visit of Inspection---What They Saw and What They Think of the Risk.

New York Meeting of the Railroad Stockholders in the Enterprise.

...ng was made an event in the recon... ...ion of the Grand Pacific Hotel, by the ... ...ial visit paid to the structure by ... Chicago Board of Underwriters, in a body, ...ded the closest inspection to every part ... building. When it is understood that ... largest edifice in the United States, ... within a few months it is to stand with ... ...erwriters, with the building, furniture, ...d goods exposed, a risk of $2,000,000 ... ...ed, the question becomes an im... ...ce, whether, in the view of insurance ... ...ion, and acting on this pressing ... Hon. L. S. Otis, President of the ... Mr. Brunson, the architect, and ... Esq., representing the lessees, ... Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on ... ...ed Thursday night while ... ...ing fire to a block of buildings. ... ...ons will undoubtedly be provided ...

...a meeting of the Merchants' Ex... ...ing at 11 o'clock at the rooms ... ...sociation, No. 4 State street, to ... ...action upon the sudden death ... ...ns and Bacon. All wholesale ... ...to be present.

...d of whiskey and a barrel of ... ...e Central Police Station await... ...t is said that Sam. Ellis dis... ...ls boring for the whiskey, ...ns angry that he is now anxious ...

...ector is determined upon collect... ...he personal property taxes of ... ...ce of Justice N. B. Boyden, ...street, was yesterday raided ... ...portion of the furniture re... ...s of fees and costs.

...ss Barnum, No. 779 Wash... ...ue, was offered by three young ... ...ed her carpet-bag, and robbed of ... ...ed by a servant. They were ob... ...who was too fearful in an adjoin... ...ued to raise an ...

...Cann, who is charged in the robbery o... ...ed in having ... ...Bros., No. 168 West ... ...ed a fur store ... ...last, was before ... ...upon street, ...ld in $1,200 bail. ... ...e Scully ... ...trial at ...

...of the Union Aid Soc... ...Homs desire to express ... ...for the donations in mo... ...sin... ...and churches, and to th... ...from ... ...have responded to their call ... ...ther ... ...h a ...

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

...ular monthly meeting of the Board of ... ...of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be ... ...Institution, at 10 o'clock, this morn...

...T. T. Boles will lecture, on Sunday ... ...St. James' Church, on "Scientific ... ...to Religion," for the benefit of the ... ...ociation.

...Alvin Bartlett will teach the ... ...South Division the art of making ... ...Thirty-first Street Presbyterian ... ...Tuesday evening next.

...n the new depot of the Lake Shore ... ...Southern Railroad was resumed ... ...will be pushed forward to an ...

...-table of the Lake Shore & Michi... ...Railroad, whereby an emigrant ... ...referred to in THE TRIBUNE, will ... ...road, will go into effect to-morrow ...

...ction "stool-pigeons," whose ar... ...ed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, were ... ...to $75 each by Justice Scully, ...sent to the Bridewell in de...

...anniversary of the Washingtonian ... ...held in the chapel of the Home ... ...evening. Interesting exercises ... ...ded, and a cordial invitation is ex... ...ner inmates of the Home, and also ... ...of the institution, to be present.

...of Police yesterday ordered Mr. E. ... No. 76 Twenty-fourth street, to ... ...ises in a safe condition with re... ...Some of his neighbors have been ... ...that the fire-places in his house ...

...t, a switchman employed by the ... ...Railroad Company, was crushed ... ...ior cars at 3 o'clock yesterday ... ...seriously injured about the ... ...ates at No. 256 Augusta street.

...ge," named Henry Morrison and ... ...ld to hail from Chicago, were ... ...ested Thursday night while ... ...ing fire to a block of buildings. ... ...ase will undoubtedly be provided ...

...Rev. Benjamin J. Haight, of New York, ...ed Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, ...ed in St. Paul's Church, in this city, to-... ...day, was a grave and important gathering. ... ...purpose was to elect a Bishop in place of ... ...late Rev. Manton Eastburn, deceased; and ... ...being the first Convocation which has been ... ...for thirty years with the intent to elect a ... ...cessor to the Bishopric, the clergy and ... ...attended in large numbers. Then, ...there were schisms which have attracted a ... ...deal of attention and caused much feeling ... ...the diocese. Whether High Church or L... ...Church was to predominate formed the ... ...bone of contention. The advocates of the ... ...trines of High Church put forth the Rev. ... ...Benjamin J. Haight as their candidate, and ... ...opponent was the Rev. Dr. Alexander H. ... ...ton, both being prominent clergymen, res... ...in New York. There are about one hundred ... ...twenty-five parishes in the State, and they ... ...represented by their several Rectors and lay... ...to the number of 240. Dr. Vinton was elec... ...President of the Convention by acclam... ...tion, and for a time it seemed as if ... ...election was assured. The Convention, ...ever, took a recess after this proceeding, and ... ...great deal of logrolling was accomplished bef... ...the reassembling in the afternoon, when ... ...balloting was commenced. Four ballots ... ...had; in the first three of which Dr. Vinton ... ...ed the most votes, but not sufficient to se... ...his election; the fourth ballot resulted as ... ...lows: Benjamin J. Haight, 49; Alexander ... ...Vinton, 36; and Mr. Haight will hereafter ... ...form the duties of Bishop of this diocese. ... ...testimonial was prepared and signed by all ... ...clergymen present, and to-morrow it will ... ...transmitted to the Bishop-elect. The result ... ...the Convention is regarded as a bitter pill ... ...the disciples of the Low Church.

Corn for Fuel.

From the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil, Dec. 5.

We are glad to see that many of our ... are taking advantage of the low price of co... lay in heavy supplies of it for fuel. We ... experimented with it the last week, and find ... it is an admirable substitute for both wood ... coal, and that at present prices there is ... economy and comfort in its use.

A ton of corn, 33 bushels, at 17 cents ... bushel, is $5.60. We consider this equal to ... cord of hard wood, as supplied and measured ... our market, at $7; the cutting of this cor... $1.50,—total, $8.50. Thus making a saving ... nearly three dollars a cord.

For kitchen fuel it is superior to wood, exc... hickory, and cheaper than that. It makes a ... hot fire with a great deal of blaze. We ha... that three tons of corn are equal to the ... one ton of hard coal, while in economy of t... it is equal to one and a half tons of coal. ... amist families and small houses there is no ... great waste of hard coal, while there is no ... the use of corn. Besides this, there is the pu... lic benefit of retaining in the country all ... money we send to Pennsylvania for coal, a... feed our farmers by consuming their produ...

Photographing the Eye and Fan...

That the interior of the human eye has ... photographed is well known; though the ... periment is a somewhat cruel one for a ... subject, still there are victims who endure ... An instance of this kind is given by Dr. Ye... that of a very handsome young lady (w... brother is a physician), who patiently sat ... front of belladonna until the pupil had be... sufficiently large; the interior of the eye ... then illuminated with magnesium light and ... tographed. In a similar manner has the ... been photographed—that is to say, the ... num only. A fillet is inserted, in which is ... ror, inclined at a certain angle. ... throws light into the interior of the ca... also provided with a central hole, through ... the illuminated tympanum can be inspected. ... system of lenses projects an image on the s... tive plate, and the picture is made in the ... nary manner.

4 A. M. EDITION.

POLITICAL.

Further Details of the Louisiana Imbroglio—Comments of the New Orleans Press on the Situation.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The Returning Board, decided the legal one by the United States District Court, has demanded from Governor Warmoth all the documents relative to the election of Nov. 4, in his possession. The Governor has not yet responded.

In the Eighth District Court, this evening, injunctions were issued, upon the petitions of Armsted, Secretary of State elect, on Wharton Secretary of State *de facto* and the returning Board composed of Isabelle, Wilse, Taylor, Austin, and Deenerist, restraining the Custom House Returning Board from in any way interfering with the canvass of the votes.

An application has been made to have these cases taken to the United States Circuit Court on a writ of *certiorari*.

The *Times* editorially says of Judge Durrell's order for seizing the State House:

"This order was based on the proceeding for contempt before Judge Durrell, which proceeding is now, or was at the time this movement was made, under consideration by Judge Durrell. There was, therefore, no pretext of legality or authority in the matter. Judge Durrell has declined to hear the rule for contempt before entering upon the argument of the bill in chancery. The District Attorney had asked this preliminary hearing. It was the usual course in equity proceedings. The parties charged denied the contempt, made their appearance, and answered the interrogatories served on them. In this state of the case and the facts, without further notice, of hearing, or demand, the Judge of the United States Court, at the solicitation of the violent, lawless, and desperate men who have surrounded him, issued an order directed to the United States Marshal, requiring him to take possession of the State House, and in compliance with this order the Marshal obtained a force of United States troops and moved upon the Capitol under cover of night and obtained possession and occupancy of the building in which the State offices are situated, and excludes therefrom all persons who have no passes from the United States Marshal. The pretext of this order is to enforce a restraining order of the Court. The real object is stated to be to prevent a disturbance of the peace and the assemblage of any other Legislature or the installation of any other State officials but those indicated by the Custom House party and their tools. These are flimsy and audacious pretences. The whole scheme on the part of the conspirators is a corrupt and infamous attempt to overthrow the Government of the State, to abolish the State of Louisiana, and reduce its people to the condition of serfs. It remains to be seen whether the Government at Washington has authorized the proceedings. Doubtless the General in command at this post has general orders to aid with troops the United States Marshal in the enforcement of all orders of the United States Court. Whether, however, such order contemplated their employment for such purposes and objects we shall quickly learn.

Several bodies of troops have arrived here in the past few days, and it is understood that orders have been given by the War Department for the concentration of 10,000 troops at this point. United States troops are still in possession of the State House.

The *Times*, to-morrow, editorially says: "It did not need even a recourse to the circumstances under which Judge Burrell prepared the decision rendered by him yesterday to satisfy all honest and intelligent minds of the gross absurdity and partisan virulence of this judgment. It will be seen that the whole opinion is a mere string of dicta, without a particle of authority, therefor in law or reason. The unanswerable refutation of the propositions assumed by him was unheeded. Thus the decision of our State Court on the interpretations and effect of a State statute was treated with utter contempt. The Eighth District Court had already decided that the act of the 20th of November, 1872, was in full effect, and that it repealed all previous election laws and abolished the old Returning Board. This decision, Judge Durrell, a mere District Judge of the United States, set aside, vetoing an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, and continuing in their offices the members of an abolished Board under an absurd application of the article in our State Constitution continuing all members in office until their successors are qualified."

The following is an extract from an editorial of to-morrow's *Republican*:

"The judgment of Judge Durrell, in chancery, in the case of Kellogg v. Warmoth and others, which we gave in our extra edition yesterday, and which will be found in this morning's *Republican*, was so appropriate to the law and the facts of the case, that it really took no one by surprise; but the consequences that will naturally and inevitably flow from it are of the greatest magnitude, not only to the people of this State, but to the whole American public. It is the principles involved and the rules enforced that lend importance and magnitude to this authoritative settlement of disputed points. By that decision we are again reminded that we are yet a nation, and blessed with a republican form of government, under which the weak and lowly have the right to vote and have their ballots honestly counted; that strategy, cunning, frauds, evasion, turning, coups d'etat, legal fraud, movements, and chicanery of all kinds, avail nothing to those who employ them in the long run, and are but a poor dependence to those who employ them to defeat the voice of the people; that the negro, however he may be despised by his white enemies, is, so far as his vote goes, a full and perfect man, equal before the law in dignity and importance to the most puffed up and inflated aristocrat. This decision affords a clear definition of what the late war meant. The fruits of this judgment will appear hereafter. In the first place, we expect to have a Republican majority in both branches of the General Assembly, with a Republican Governor and a full State ticket. The evidence is abundant to prove the Republican majority in the State at the last election actually exceeded 10,000, which will be made to appear on a fair canvass of the vote. This is simply our belief. If, however, we are mistaken and the legal returns of the Board find that the Democratic ticket is elected, with a majority in the Legislature, we shall then insist, with whatever force we may possess, that they have their places; for we maintain that the majority of the people have the absolute right to choose their rulers, and the judgment of the Circuit Court will be enforced. It is backed by the imposing force of 40,000,000 of people, who yet remember a futile attempt to defy the national authority; a people rendered jealous of their power by the frequent efforts to dispute it; but it will not require any great exercise of force. The mass of the people approve the judgment, and a few or none are so desperate as to dare to oppose it.

Additional Particulars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The following particulars of the railroad disaster have been received here: When about one and a half miles west of Mifflin the engineer of the second section, in rounding a curve, discovered the red lights of a train a short distance ahead. He promptly applied the air brake and arrested the motion of the train. The sudden check, however, parted the coupling between the express and baggage cars. The engine and express car dashed ahead, controlled by the brake of the engine alone. The accident was the immediate result of the coupling breaking. When the coupling parted the rear of the train came easily and gently to a stand-still; but when the engine became detached it lost control of the brakes, and flew with lightning-like rapidity into the first train, which was running at the time at fully fifteen miles per hour. The result of the crash was that the two rear platform cars of the first train were violently driven into each other, with the fatal results already stated.

The rules of the Company are imperative, that where two sections of passenger trains are run, the rear section must be kept at least 15 minutes behind the first. To insure this, operators at telegraph stations are required to show a red light for fifteen minutes after the first section passes, and, as an additional precaution, to prevent the contingency of the first train losing time between stations, the rear brakeman is provided with English fuse signals which will burn fifteen minutes under all circumstances. These signals he is required to light and throw off at frequent intervals whenever his train is found to be losing time. The conductor is required to see personally that this is done.

The officers of the road are not yet able to give any opinion in regard to the responsibility for the disaster, but have instituted a searching investigation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 6.—At a partial examination here, this evening, in relation to the collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad last night, the flagman of the first train testified that a few minutes before the collision, and when two-thirds over a straight piece of track, two miles in length, he observed the second train coming. Moved his red light as a warning signal, felt sure it was observed by the engineer of the train following, as there appeared to be a slackening of speed. The first train broke coupling just before the accident, but was moving about fifteen miles an hour when struck by the second train.

The engineer of the second train testified that when he reached the two miles of straight track he watched for the rear end of the front train, but did not see it. When he struck the straight track the head light of an approaching train on the left track prevented him seeing the warning of the red light. As he rounded the third curve beyond the first, saw the rear of the first train. Applied the air-brake and reversed, but the momentum was such that, when the coupling broke between the tender of his engine and the first car, he could not prevent the collision." He had not the slightest idea that the first train had lost any time from the last station until the engine was about to strike it. The engineer is one of the oldest, and considered one of the most cautious on the road.

The examination will be continued to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

Boutwell on the Funding Bill—Senator Schurz's Position—He Will Support the Administration in All that Meets His Views.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FUNDING LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Boutwell was before the Senate Committee on Finance, today, to urge new legislation with regard to the negotiation of the new loan. He insists that, instead of one-half of 1 per cent, he should be allowed 1 per cent for the negotiation of the loan. The Committee is of opinion that one-half of 1 per cent is sufficient, and they are not disposed to make any additional allowance. The Committee of Ways and Means is of the same opinion, and the Secretary announces that unless Congress takes some action he will proceed to negotiate the balance of the loan on the same conditions of the first part of it was negotiated. The Secretary is to have another interview with the Committee next week.

THE LIBERAL STATUS.

The following correspondence will prove of interest as showing the peculiar status occupied by the Liberal Republicans towards the Regular Democratic and Republican organizations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.

My Dear Sir:

I am informed that the Democratic members of the Senate have resolved to fill the only vacancy left by the Administration Caucus on the Committee on Foreign Affairs with my name. Chiefly voluntarily offering to give up the position he has hitherto held on that Committee, as the representative of the Democratic Senators. I very highly appreciate the kindly spirit which characterizes this action in regard to myself, but I cannot permit this arrangement to be consummated without laying before you my view of the circumstances surrounding the case. I have so far been the rule of the Democratic party being in a minority in the Senate should have at least one Representative on each committee. The withdrawal of Mr. Casserly, and my appointment in his place, would deprive it of that representation. In every speech I made during the late Presidential campaign, I frankly declared that I had not passed from the Republican into the Democratic party, and my attitude is to-day. I can therefore not be regarded as the representatives of that party on a Committee of the Senate. The generous action of your friends imposes on me the duty of stating to you, with equal frankness, what my future course will be. The programme adopted last winter in Missouri, upon the basis of which the Cincinnati Convention was called, represents substantially my political faith. It included the recognition and maintenance of the logical and legitimate results of the war, as embodied in the Constitution as it stands; a policy of reconciliation with regard to the South; honest and economical administration; a genuine and thorough reform of the Civil Service, and of the revenue system; opposition to centralization and a dangerous assumption of power; a return to sound constitutional principles, and the settlement of the question of the realization of the principles laid down, and the measures of policy advocated in that platform. I shall faithfully work, without personal interest or any other considerations. If the Administration do anything to promote these ends, I shall then support it. Whatever the Administration may do in the opposite direction; I shall earnestly oppose it. I shall not, therefore, make opposition to the Administration under any and all circumstances, nor support it as such opposition, but be governed by my sense of duty without considering myself bound by party interests. In brief, I desire to say to you that I can't take upon myself the obligation of serving on a Committee as the representative of a party, but serve to preserve the independence of the opinions and votes I may cast, and feel to myself, I am my own master. While I can't too strongly express my sense of the generous and friendly spirit which prompted you and your political associates to offer me, as you did, and especially of Mr. Casserly in showing himself ready to give up an honorable position to make room for me, I should be unjust to you and your friends, as well as to myself, did I not, under the extraordinary circumstances in which the Administration caucus has placed us, lay before you an entirely frank and cordial expression of my views and purposes. I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

(Signed) CARL SCHURZ.

To the Hon. A. G. THURMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 6th December.

My Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of this date, I am instructed by the Democratic Senators to say that your position and views were understood by them when they placed your name on the list of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that your selection was and is not considered by them as a surrender of principle or position by either you or them. Therefore, they see no reason why you should not serve on the Committee.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. THURMAN.

To the Hon. Carl Schurz.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—Various bills were reported from Committees, and appropriately referred.

The special order providing for the redemption of the unsurrendered Internal Improvement bonds was taken up. The first section of the bill was amended by striking out the words "protect said canal," and make the section provide simply that the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary, and Treasurer of the State shall be authorized to redeem said bonds. The sections of the bill which provided that the State should be made a party to the suit, and for an appeal of the case, was stricken out. The preamble was also changed so as to simply provide for the redemption of the 191 outstanding bonds, and then the bill was ordered engrossed, by yeas 32, nays 18. The bill was then read a third time and put upon its passage: yeas 30; nays 18, and it was declared passed.

The bill substituting the drainage law was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A joint resolution was adopted to urge the passage of the bill before Congress, allowing the 2 per cent claims of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the claims on the part of Indiana amounting to $400,000.

The reporter of the Supreme Court communicated the fact that about 460 decisions had been rendered other than those which would be contained in the Thirty-fifth volume.

HOUSE.

Majority and minority reports were submitted from the Committee of Ways and Means upon the bill to protect the Wabash and Erie Canal, its tolls and revenues from sequestration and sale to satisfy any judgment growing out of the bonds which are a lien upon the canal, and for the payment of which the State is liable. The majority report gives a full history of the creation of the debt, and the causes which led to the adjustment under the Butler bill, with an argument in favor of the payment of the outstanding bonds held by Garrett and others. The minority report proceeds upon the assumption that the Butler bill is either valid or void, and that Garrett has no claims, because he failed to comply with the requirements of the power which stipulates for the surrender of the bonds and the acceptance in lieu thereof of the canal certificates. Both reports were laid upon the table and ordered printed.

A message was received from the Governor in regard to the 2 per cent claim, urging action by the Legislature looking to the passage of the bill by Congress. A joint resolution to that effect was passed.

Twenty new bills were introduced, making 202 in all.

A resolution was offered requiring the Committee on Judiciary and Insurance to inquire what measures are necessary to establish a Bureau of Insurance.

The following bills were passed: Creating the Indiana Centennial Association; to change the location of the Franklin Insurance Company from Franklin to Indianapolis; to provide that a part of the work on roads shall be done in March and April; to provide that the expenses incurred by a change of venue shall be paid by the county from which the change is made; to provide that when the necessity for one railroad to cross another exists, the last constructed road shall pay the expense, but subsequent costs shall be borne by both; a bill fixing the Governor's salary at $6,000; a bill to provide for the payment of house rent to Governor Baker, and a bill to provide for a general school system for cities of 8,000 inhabitants.

The California Diamond Frauds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Wm. M. Lent's history of the great diamond fraud occupies four columns of the *Bulletin*. Roberts was the first man who hinted to him the nature of the pretended discoveries; took him to Harpending's house and scattered the gems over the billiard table. Lent became excited and wanted Ralston let in. Roberts said Arnold would not consent to that, and refused to sell all the claim or tell where located. Lent and Harpending and Arnold met in New York. The diamonds were valued by Tiffany's experts at $150,000. This, and Janin's report obtained afterwards, confirmed Arnold's stories. Ralston, Barlow, Dodge, Fry, and others were let in the enterprise. There was a hard struggle to secure the "benefits" for the people of California. Lent was finally successful. Arnold was successful and got his pay. Janin got his pay from the company organized here, of which Lent was President and Ralston Treasurer. The rest of the story and the expose by Clarence King are well known. At the inception of the fraud, Arnold, Stack, and Cooper had been employed by Harpending to sell the Baribari mine, in New Mexico, to English capitalists. Near Fort Defiance they found the rubble and garnets, and determined to sell the discovery, but must change the fields from ruby to diamond. Cooper finally proposed to get some diamonds from the Diamond Drill Company of this city to mix with other stones and salt the earth or make a show. The proposition was accepted and they began hunting capitalists. To Roberts they first told that they would sell a part to secure means to develop the rest of the fields. Boberts said he would have Harpending join, and wrote him to that effect. Then Stack and Arnold went to New York with a bag of rubies and gems, and old diamond drills. The stock was deposited in a bag. Tiffany pronounced the diamonds genuine. Arnold talked of vast deposits, but refused to tell where, Being unable to sell or show the gems, they determined to go and salt the ground, and lead a party to the place in Colorado near Fort Defiance. With these gems and those purchased in London the ground was prepared for scientific explorations. Janin and the J. F. Berry party followed Clarence King and watched him in the fields with a spy-glass from the top of Bald Hill. King hunted, surveyed, and dug. He met Berry and laughed and said he thought it was a sell. Berry concurred, for one foot outside certain lines not a diamond could be found. Berry met a man living near the grounds who said that Arnold and Stack told him a year before they had found a bucket full of red stones. The hundred dollars' worth of diamonds would get up a big excitement. They could then sell out and make fortunes. They did so. The Grand Jury is wrestling with the swindle. As yet there is no report of the proceedings. Nothing of the kind ever occurred in California which created a greater excitement in all circles. Cooper is here. Arnold and Stack are in the country.

Chicago Evening Board.

CORNER TWENTY-SECOND STREET AND WABASH AVENUE—Friday Evening, Dec. 6.—Sales at the Night Board: 1,250 tons lard, seller March, at 7¼c; 5,000 pcs green hams, 10 lb average, at 8½c, the last half February; 100 bxs long clear and 100 bxs short clear at 6¼c, last half February.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Money was very strinent, opening at 7, gold, to 1-32, gradually hardening to ¼ yesday, with a very large business at ⅛@¼, the rate finally dropping with the abatement of the demand to 1-32@1-16 per day. The gold clique effected much of this, with the assistance of the Pacific Railroad party, who withdrew their money to force lower prices in stocks for the "benefits" for the people of California. Lent was finally successful. Arnold was successful and got his pay. Janin got his pay from the company organized here, of which Lent was President and Ralston Treasurer. The rest of the story and the expose by Clarence King are well known. At the inception of the fraud, Arnold, Stack, and Cooper had been employed by Harpending to sell the Baribari mine, in New Mexico, to English capitalists. Near Fort Defiance they found the rubble and garnets, and determined to sell the discovery, but must change the fields from ruby to diamond. Cooper finally proposed to get some diamonds from the Diamond Drill Company of this city to mix with other stones and salt the earth or make a show. The proposition was accepted and they began hunting capitalists. To Roberts they first told that they would sell a part to secure means to develop the rest of the fields. Boberts said he would have Harpending join, and wrote him to that effect. Then Stack and Arnold went to New York with a bag of rubies and gems, and old diamond drills. The stock was deposited in a bag. Tiffany pronounced the diamonds genuine. Arnold talked of vast deposits, but refused to tell where, Being unable to sell or show the gems, they determined to go and salt the ground, and lead a party to the place in Colorado near Fort Defiance. With these gems and those purchased in London the ground was prepared for scientific explorations. Janin and the J. F. Berry party followed Clarence King and watched him in the fields with a spy-glass from the top of Bald Hill. King hunted, surveyed, and dug. He met Berry and laughed and said he thought it was a sell. Berry concurred, for one foot outside certain lines not a diamond could be found. Berry met a man living near the grounds who said that Arnold and Stack told him a year before they had found a bucket full of red stones. The hundred dollars' worth of diamonds would get up a big excitement. They could then sell out and make fortunes. They did so. The Grand Jury is wrestling with the swindle. As yet there is no report of the proceedings. Nothing of the kind ever occurred in California which created a greater excitement in all circles. Cooper is here. Arnold and Stack are in the country.

Chicago Evening Board.

CORNER TWENTY-SECOND STREET AND WABASH AVENUE—Friday Evening, Dec. 6.—Sales at the Night Board: 1,250 tons lard, seller March, at 7¼c; 5,000 pcs green hams, 10 lb average, at 8½c, the last half February; 100 bxs long clear and 100 bxs short clear at 6¼c, last half February.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Money was very strinent, opening at 7, gold, to 1-32, gradually hardening to ¼ yesday, with a very large business at ⅛@¼, the rate finally dropping with the abatement of the demand to 1-32@1-16 per day. The gold clique effected much of this, with the assistance of the Pacific Railroad party, who withdrew their money to force lower prices in stocks for the recognition and maintenance of the logical and legitimate results of the war, as embodied in the Constitution as it stands; a policy of reconciliation with regard to the South; honest and economical administration; a genuine and thorough reform of the Civil Service, and of the revenue system; opposition to centralization and a dangerous assumption of power; a return to sound constitutional principles, and the settlement of the question of the realization of the principles laid down, and the measures of policy advocated in that platform. I shall faithfully work, without personal interest or any other considerations. If the Administration do anything to promote these ends, I shall then support it. Whatever the Administration may do in the opposite direction; I shall earnestly oppose it. I shall not, therefore, make opposition to the Administration under any and all circumstances, nor support it as such opposition, but be governed by my sense of duty without considering myself bound by party interests. In brief, I desire to say to you that I can't take upon myself the obligation of serving on a Committee as the representative of a party, but serve to preserve the independence of the opinions and votes I may cast, and feel to myself, I am my own master. While I can't too strongly express my sense of the generous and friendly spirit which prompted you and your political associates to offer me, as you did, and especially of Mr. Casserly in showing himself ready to give up an honorable position to make room for me, I should be unjust to you and your friends, as well as to myself, did I not, under the extraordinary circumstances in which the Administration caucus has placed us, lay before you an entirely frank and cordial expression of my views and purposes. I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

(Signed) CARL SCHURZ.

To the Hon. A. G. THURMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 6th December.

My Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of this date, I am instructed by the Democratic Senators to say that your position and views were understood by them when they placed your name on the list of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that your selection was and is not considered by them as a surrender of principle or position by either you or them. Therefore, they see no reason why you should not serve on the Committee.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. THURMAN.

To the Hon. Carl Schurz.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—Various bills were reported from Committees, and appropriately referred.

The special order providing for the redemption of the unsurrendered Internal Improvement bonds was taken up. The first section of the bill was amended by striking out the words "protect said canal," and make the section provide simply that the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary, and Treasurer of the State shall be authorized to redeem said bonds. The sections of the bill which provided that the State should be made a party to the suit, and for an appeal of the case, was stricken out. The preamble was also changed so as to simply provide for the redemption of the 191 outstanding bonds, and then the bill was ordered engrossed, by yeas 32, nays 18. The bill was then read a third time and put upon its passage: yeas 30; nays 18, and it was declared passed.

The bill substituting the drainage law was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A joint resolution was adopted to urge the passage of the bill before Congress, allowing the 2 per cent claims of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the claims on the part of Indiana amounting to $400,000.

The reporter of the Supreme Court communicated the fact that about 460 decisions had been rendered other than those which would be contained in the Thirty-fifth volume.

HOUSE.

Majority and minority reports were submitted from the Committee of Ways and Means upon the bill to protect the Wabash and Erie Canal, its tolls and revenues from sequestration and sale to sat

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

There is very little alteration in the stringent condition of the local money market. The banks do not pretend to meet the demand for accommodation, and paper bearing some of the best business names in Chicago is offered in the open market from day to day at 1½ to 2 per cent.

There appears to be an increase in the demand for New York exchange, and, notwithstanding the increase of bills made against shipments of hogs, cattle, beef, etc., within the past ten days, the price of New York bills has advanced from par, last week, to 25c per $1,000 for sales between banks.

RAILROAD DEBTORS.

One of the causes which, it is believed, are now greatly aggravating the stringency of the Chicago money market is the large indebtedness of the railroads to merchants here for supplies. The four or five leading railroad corporations have been remitting their receipts to New York at the aggregate rate of $100,000 per day for some weeks past, while at the same time they are deferring payment of a very large amount of indebtedness here that is past due. It is not an unreasonable presumption that these receipts, of which the country is being drained, play an important part in the stock speculations in which the officials are engaged in New York.

THE CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN BONDS.

In this column of our issue of the 21st ult., was given some account of the alleged reasons for the default of interest on the $5,000,000 bonds of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad. It was mentioned then that the "Atchison Branch," 80 miles long, from Cameron to Atchison, was built with the proceeds of one million of bonds issued by the Chicago & Southwestern Company without any guarantee from the Rock Island Company, this one million of bonds being a first mortgage on the Atchison Branch, and a second mortgage on the main line, and that, in pursuance of the programme marked out by the "ring," for gobbling up the Southwestern Railroad, they would probably make a default on the interest on this $1,000,000 of bonds, which would become due Dec. 1. We are now informed that this additional default has been made.

PROGRESS OF RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

Notwithstanding Commodore Vanderbilt's denial of any personal connection with the late corner in Chicago & Northwestern, it is now affirmed by parties who have good reason to know, that the clique known as the "Vanderbilt party," composed of younger and more active men than himself, but whose interests are identical with his, have got control of the Northwestern stock, and that, as intimated in THE TRIBUNE two months ago, Mr. Tracy will not be the next President of the line road, the object of the Vanderbilt party in getting possession of the Northwestern is alleged to be the control of another link in their great transcontinental line. They already own the Hudson River, New York Central, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern, and control the Union Pacific. If they have now secured the Northwestern, it gives them a continuous line from New York to Ogden, and, to complete their line to San Francisco, they are said to be moving in some way for control of the Central Pacific, either by consolidation or by getting control of the stock.

The rise in Rock Island stock is attributed to a movement on the part of the Pennsylvania Company for the control of the road as a continuation of their lines to the West, with the object of ultimately pushing a line through to the Pacific coast. As this rumor has frequently been started before, it is hard to say what foundation there may be for it now, but it is not improbable that Mr. Tracy will also be ousted from the Presidency of the Rock Island at the next election, so far as Mr. Tracy's management of the Northwestern has been concerned it must be acknowledged that, notwithstanding his speculations in the stock, his management of the road was a vast improvement on that of Mr. Mitchell, who did his best to make it a second-fiddle to the Milwaukee & St. Paul. The election of Mr. Tracy broke up this arrangement and obliged the Milwaukee & St. Paul to build their new trunk line, completed, to Chicago, and thus make the Milwaukee & St. Paul system tributary to this city.

The progress of railroad consolidation indicated above in the case of the Northwestern, and possibly also in the case of the Rock Island, are only a few of the many indications that the whole railroad system of the United States is being steadily consolidated under the control of at most three great cliques: The Vanderbilt party, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Baltimore & Ohio. The latter, however, has but little power compared to the other two parties, between whom will at last come the great fight for the control of the internal transportation of the United States. When this is once perfected, the next alliance will be between the railroads and some politico-military party for the complete control of the Government and its finances. We have from time to time called attention to the fact that the great disproportion between the railroad building from here westward, and that from here eastward, was placing the Western railroads at the mercy of a few great trunk lines from here to the Atlantic seaboard, and to whom they fall an easy prey. It is not improbable that the people will soon have to take measures for a great free railroad from Chicago and St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard, a double-track freight railroad, on which any number of companies may run their trains, by the payment of a uniform toll. In conjunction with this, also, the same arguments may be used for the necessity for the enlargement of

THE ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

The exactions of the railroads for freights, from here eastward, this fall, are awakening an interest in these subjects in the country, an instance of which may be found in the following letter, from an Illinois farmer:

CERRON, Ill., Dec. 2, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: With great pleasure are the farmers perusing your articles relating to the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals so as to make them passable for ocean vessels. It is a subject of the greatest importance. It involves the question of existence or non-existence of a great part of the nation. As it is, everything must sooner or later come to a stand-still. Thousands of emigrants are constantly coming West; thousands are every fall forced upon the market for cash; thousands of farmers are looking forward to their grain crops to pay their hired hands, their taxes, and other necessary expenses, and, in many cases, for their farms, for which they are in debt; and thousands of workmen must be thrown out of employment, provided the prospect for the near future does not improve. Such is the present position of the farming community. And what sealed this much worse is to know that it could all be remedied by the expenditure of only $12,000,000 on the above-named canals. It is stretching the great Republic up to the North Pole by the expenditure of millions of dollars, and will doubtless penetrate the West Indies through the same means; while, at the same time, it neglects what is of the most vital importance to a great part of the nation.

The construction of such a canal would be of interest not only to the West, but to the whole Union, make a seaport of every town and city bordering on the Lakes, and give to a continent a heart whose pulsations would be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. The farmer of the West will receive a fair price for his grain, which will give a great and new impetus to manufacture and trade, and to the development of the immense mining and agricultural sections of the West. Let us hope Congress will give this matter the consideration it deserves; that the press will unite in advancing the best interests of the people, and the growth of the Republic; and all this in such good, real earnest that the great centennial celebration of 1876 may be honored not only with a grand Exposition at Philadelphia, but also a ship-canal connecting the lakes with the ocean. It would be another gem in the crown of glory surmounting the American Republic, and its completion will be said by generations to come to mark a new era in the history of America.

Let us have a ship-canal, is the cry of every man of progress. A FARMER.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117½	117¾
6-20s of '62, ex. int	113¼	113½
6-20s of '65, ex. int	113¼	113½
6-30s of '65, ex. int	113¼	113½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115¼	116
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¼	117
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115¼	115¾
10-40s	103½	103¾
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	110¾	111
U. S. currency 6s	118½	119½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ and int.
Cook County 7s		99½ and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	93@95	
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	108¼@110½	

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Dec. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 39 of Lots 20 to 87, in Embree's Subdivision of Block 31, Sec 7, 39, 14, with improvements, dated Dec. 14; consideration, $3,750.

The premises No. 622 West Washington st, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $16,000.

Same as the above, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $16,000.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 4 of Honore's Blocks 1 to 6, in Tierman's s w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Hastings st, between Paulina st and Ashland av, s f.

Lot 44, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $675.

Shurtleff av, n of Thirty-third st, e f, 80x160 ft, with other property, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $12,294.

Prairie av, bet Twenty-ninth and Ray sts, e f, Lot 6, dated March 30; consideration, $6,800.

The premises No. 693 Washington av, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $3,800.

Undivided ¼ of n ½ e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 2, 39, 13, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $17,500.

Lots 6 to 9, in Block 14, Holstein Addition, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 1 of Hirsch's re-subdivision of Lots 1, 4, 5, 8 and 9, in Block 11, Elston Addition, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $1,200.

Paulina st, w of and Julian st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 6; consideration, $800.

Lot 14, in McCully's Lots 2 and 3, in Block 2 of Rockwell's Addition, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $800.

Prairie av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 37½ ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $7,500.

N ½ of Lot 19, in Block 6, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 12; consideration, $750.

Wood st, bet Catherine and Sixteenth sts, e f, 24x127 ft, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $7,500.

Third st, s e cor of Hoyne st, n f, 50x124½ ft, date Dec. 4; consideration, $2,000.

Sumner st, 75 ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 12; consideration, $700.

Marshfield av, 86 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 20x86 ft, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $7,000.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 15, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $20,000.

Hamlin av, 50 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 50x175 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Indiana av, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $1,600.

Tyler st, between Throop st and Centre av, n f, Lot 22, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 35 and 36, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $1,480.

Lots 20 and 21, in Block 5, Carter H. Harrison's Addition, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $1,600.

West Randolph st, between Jefferson and Clinton sts, e f, 18x100 ft, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 6, Holstein; dated Oct. 5; consideration, $800.

Undivided ¼ of n ½ e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 2, 39, 13, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $35,000.

Market st, 40 ft n of Quincy st, w f, 45x73 92-100 ft, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $22,500.

Lot 6, in Block 15, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 5, in same, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $3,100.

Halsted st, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 123, in Block 3, of Walker's Dock Addition, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,200.

State st, 273¾ ft s of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x181¾ ft, dated Sept. 30; consideration, $2,750.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 34, in Block 7, in Orvis'n ½ e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $250.

Lot 5, in Block 3, Clearerville Addition, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $7,600.

Undivided ¼ of s ½ Sec 13, 38, 14 (except Lots 9 to 11 and 15, 16, and n ½ of Lot 3), dated Oct. 12; consideration, $160,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments or the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	10,686	5,123	8,953	1,812
Wheat, bu	56,470	29,065	20,801	2,409
Corn, bu	94,503	100,945	15,831	4,664
Oats, bu	30,420	16,899	12,522	3,220
Barley, bu	3,520	2,160		2,568
Rye, bu	13,834	19,138	13,834	1,148
Grass seed, lbs	29,350	91,630	35,520	55,329
Flax seed, lbs	57,000			
Broom corn, lbs	11,000	77,440	28,224	14,299
Cured meats, lbs	257,880	366,340	1085,670	1361,382
Beef, bris	70	130	228	1,220
Pork, bris		130	130	1,920
Lard, lbs	79,600	128,687	439,228	1022,616
Tallow, lbs	43,853	25,280	22,000	26,048
Butter, lbs	68,964	28,060	26,620	18,650
Dressed hogs, No	782	679	673	838
Live hogs, No	22,648	29,596	4,961	5,820
Cattle, No	1,536	1,849	1,382	838
Sheep, No	1,274	1,060		
Hides, lbs	245,540	99,540	149,320	22,900
High wines, brls	209	72	425	216
Wool, lbs	201,988	82,332	98,650	4,800
Potatoes, bu	1,520	1,000	22	
Lumber, m feet	1,098	1,091	1,791	673
Shingle, m	220	1,010	238	267
Lath, m			21	16
Salt, brls	5,589		2,600	1,557

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,337 bu wheat; 1,043 bu corn; 3,229 bu oats; 1,357 bu rye; 2,891 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 121 cars wheat; 116 cars corn; 25 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 50 cars barley. Total, 317 cars, or 124,000 bu.

The announcement was read on 'Change, today, that the new Chicago & Alton Elevator (Hough Bros.) will be open on Monday next to receive grain from *all* the railroads, and to store it at the rate of 2c per bu for the first 30 days, and ½c per bu for every 15 days thereafter, or part thereof. The announcement of reduced storage was received with hearty applause, and will be especially welcome to the farmer, now that prices of grain are so low.

The question was again asked to-day, if any of the other warehouse firms in the city will report their stocks of grain, and the receipts out against them, as Flint & Thompson have done. We understand that several have already signified their intention of doing so. The Messrs. Buckingham will probably be next in order, with the statement of the condition of the Illinois Central Elevators.

The fact that Flint & Thompson have some 14,000 bu more grain in store than the receipts can account for them to call for, and that they were, out against to some extent on wheat (they bought on those receipts yesterday and to-day), is not at all singular. Those discrepancies are the growth of several years. Just as it is impossible to draw an absolutely straight line, or a perfect square, so is it impossible to measure or weigh over a large quantity of grain several times and arrive accurately at the same result any two times. Flint & Thompson have handled above 45,000,000 bu of grain of all kinds since they started their houses, giving some 300,000 weighings in and the same number out, or an average of less than an ounce of error to each double draft. The scales are probably true to much less than that amount, but grain loses or gains in weight according to the amount of moisture in the atmosphere and in that fact we have the probable cause of the difference. It is, however, remarkable that the difference should be one of excess—not of deficit. One would think that the innumerable rats that infest our elevators would diminish the stocks of grain by a measurable quantity each year, but it seems they do not, and we suggest that the poor rats have now an opportunity to sue for libel in the many cases where this has been charged against them. Can it be that the true office and place in nature of these vermin (?) is misunderstood?

The Evening Provision Board adjourned last evening from the Gardner House to Twenty-second street, after a rather stormy session, in which 7 voted to remain and 4 insisted on moving. In the latter case, the liquor-stand near the new quarters subscribed $50 towards the expenses of moving, and a drug store furnished $25 for the same object. We can understand the first; but the second is an enigma. On the profits of what articles that $25 will be made good, we are at a loss to discover. They don't drink soda water in winter, and they don't meet in summer.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, and breadstuffs averaged somewhat higher, while provisions were easier. Our receipts of grain, though as large as wanted, are rather light, and it is believed that many country owners are disposed to hold back as much as possible for higher prices. The shipping movement by rail is satisfactory in volume, considering the difficulty of obtaining cars, which hinders shipments from being more extensive. Groceries met with only a moderate demand, and, with the exception of a slight decline in choice New Orleans molasses, were without quotable change in values. Sugars continue weak and unsettled, with a tendency to still lower prices. Coffees were strong with an upward inclination. Syrups, teas, soaps, rice, and most other goods in the list, ruled easy. The demand for staple and fancy dry goods continues good, for the season, and firmness prevails in all departments of the market. No change of importance was developed in the butter and cheese markets, the former article being fairly active and firm, while the latter remains dull and weak. Fish were in light request only, but were firmer, owing to light stocks. Dried fruits are moving on a liberal scale at the quoted prices. Hay was easier under a better supply, but not materially lower. The hide and leather markets continue active and firm. Oil remains quiet, and prices generally easy; the exception is spirits turpentine, both of which are strong. Lard oil is tending lower, in sympathy with lard. Tobacco and wood were quoted steady. The lumber trade was dull for the season, prices ruling steady. Building materials were quiet and unchanged. Cooperage was in moderate request and steady. Metals and timers' stock continues to rule moderately active and unchanged. Iron, steel, and nails have declined, owing to a reduction in prices among manufacturers; we now quote flat iron at 5c@5.2-10 rates, and nails at $5.75. Salt was fairly active and steady at the recent advance. Wool was in fair request at the present quotations. Hops were in fair demand and firmer at 38c for prime Western. Seeds were in light request to-day; prime timothy sold at $3.15; clover was firmer; prime selling at $5.00@5.05. Potatoes were in demand at 65@70c on track. Poultry was quiet and lower; the market is well supplied; prices are weak and irregular, choice turkeys selling at 12@12½c and chickens at $2.00@3.00. Game was in moderate demand at yesterday's prices. Apples were in some demand and firm at $3.00@3.50. Cranberries in light request and steady.

Highwines were rather quiet, but firm at the outside quotation of yesterday, New York being quoted steady. Sales were made of 200 brls at 85½c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were more active, at about the same prices as yesterday, though buyers held off for a decline in keeping with that in live hogs. The receipts reported this morning were only 782 head, and a large proportion of these were sold on the street. Sales were reported of 196 head at $4.50, and 197 head at $4.75 per 100 lbs.

Provisions were more active, and averaged a shade easier, in sympathy with a reported decline of 10c per 100 lbs in live hogs at the Stock Yards. The easier feeling was most apparent in pork for future delivery, and in green meats, but buyers took hold more liberally at the decline, and for once there seemed to be a fair number of orders on the market. Lard seems to be widely regarded as good property at present quotations, and was liberally taken hold of to-day, but was offered so freely that it closed dull. The low price of lard is affecting that of petroleum, fish-oil, and even butter, and even at that must enter much more largely into consumption than heretofore, if present reduced quotations should continue, as it is now the cheapest article for burning, eating, or lubricating. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old at $12.75@12.80; new for January, cash or seller the month, at $11.75; do seller January, $11.70; do seller February, $11.87½; do seller March, $12.00; do seller April, $12.00@12.15; prime mess, $11.00@11.25. Lard, cash, $7.10 for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, $7.15@7.20; do seller February, 7¼c; do seller March, $7.35. Sweet pickled hams, 8@10c, and green hams at 7¼@7½c for 15 lb averages, and 6½@7c for 16 lb averages. Green shoulders, 8½@8¾c; do rough sides, 4¾@4¾c; do short ribs, 5½@5¾c; do short clear, 5¾@5¾c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 8¾c for shoulders; 5¾c for short ribs, and 7¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 5½@5¾c for Cumberlands; 6c for short ribs, or long clear; 8¼@8½c for short clear; 8½@8¾c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork (heavy) at $12.00; 250 brls do at $11.80; 1,000 brls do at $11.75; 200 brls do, seller January, at $11.75; 100 brls do, seller February, at $11.87½c; 350 brls do seller March at $12.00; 2,800 tcs lard at 7¼c; 500 tcs do seller the month at $7.10; 500 tcs do seller January at $7.20; 250 tcs do seller February at $7.40; 750 tcs do seller March at $7.55; 100 tcs do (last evening) at $7.62½; 20,000 boxes (green) shoulders at 3½c; 100 boxes do at $4.06¼; 250 boxes do at 4c; 20,000 lbs green rough sides at 4¼c; 250 boxes long clear at 6¼c; 150,000 lbs (green) short clear at 5¾c; 100 boxes long rib at 5¾c; 2,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 7¾c; 50,000 lbs do at 7½c; 100,000 lbs and 5,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 7c; 2,000 pcs and 60,000 lbs do at 6½c; 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs) seller February at 6c.

Flour was again in fair demand on shipping account, especially on good to choice grades of spring extras, but the light offerings restricted sales. Prices were quoted unchanged, but there was a decidedly firmer feeling among holders, in sympathy with wheat, though New York was quoted as being better supplied. Buckwheat quoted as being easier, and bran steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Our's) at $9.50; 300 brls do (Wis.) at $9.75; 100 brls on private terms; 50 brls Western winter seconds at $5.50; 100 brls spring extra (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Eliasder) at $6.25; 200 brls do at $5.75; 150 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.00; 250 brls on private terms; 40 brls buckwheat at $4.12½; 50 brls buckwheat (Early Riser) at $7.75. Total, 1,490 brls. Also, 60 tons bran at $11.00 on track; 10 tons shorts at $12.00 on track; 10 tons middlings at $13.50 on track. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	4.00@ 9.00
Brans	10.75@11.00
Middlings	12.50@13.50
Cornmeal, kiln-dried	2.10@ 2.25

Wheat was more active, and quite firm, averaging ¾c higher than yesterday, or a shade below the highest quotations of last evening. Liverpool was quoted ½d lower per 100 lbs of winter, and our receipts were larger, but New York was quoted strong, though quiet, and there were several buying orders on the floor. Most of these were on Eastern account, and some 50,000 bu were taken at one time by a Canadian operator at the ruling figure of the session ($1.10). This demand absorbed all the offerings of cash wheat, and naturally brought out a better speculative inquiry, as there are always plenty who think grain is to go higher, and are willing to find that the shippers want it. It is not, however, certain that this wheat will be shipped out of the country, but will probably be stored before the opening of navigation. Almost every winter large amounts of our grain are bought up by Eastern capital, to hold till spring, and sometimes some profit is netted by the operation; some profit is netted by the operation; sometimes not. Seller January opened at $1.11¼, declined to $1.10¾, advanced to $1.11¾, and closed at $1.11¾. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, opened at $1.10, declined to $1.09¾, advanced to $1.10¾, and closed at $1.10¾. Car lots of other grades were in fair demand, but at widely varying prices, the inside being for receipts in North Side houses. No. 3 spring sold at $1.18@1.21. No. 3 do at $1.00@1.02; and rejected sold at 90@91c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.21; 1,200 bu do at $1.18; 6,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.10¾; 30,600 bu do at $1.10¾; 25,800 bu do at $1.10½; 27,200 bu do at $1.10; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.02; 3,600 bu do at $1.01¾; 4,800 bu do at $1.00¾; 2,400 bu do at $1.00½; 16,400 bu do at $1.00¾; 400 bu rejected spring at 91c; 800 bu do at 90c. Total, 121,000 bu.

Corn was dull, though a little more active than yesterday, and averaged a shade higher, being reported firm in New York. Cash corn or seller the month was relatively weak, not being wanted by either shippers or speculators, and two or three lots were thrown on the market by parties who were tired of holding them. The option (or cash) opened at 30¾c, declined to 30½c, and closed at 30¾c. Seller January was the most active, opening at 31¾c, declining to 30¾c, and closed with the inside bid. There was more doing in options for summer delivery than on any day this winter. Seller May and seller May and June sold at 35¾c, and seller June at 36@36½c. Rejected was little better than nominal at 28¾c; there is now very little offering, as most of the new corn received inspects No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 39,400 bu No. 2 at 30¾c; 50,800 bu do at 30¾c; 20,600 bu do at 30¼c; 1,200 bu rejected at 28¾c; 400 bu no grade at 26c; 800 bu ear at 34c; 400 bu do at 33c. Total, 113,600 bu.

Oats were more active, and again higher, averaging the outside quotations of yesterday, under a good demand from the short interest, principally for cash or December delivery, which opened at 25¾c, advanced to 25¾c, and closed at 26c. The excitement is purely local, as oats are reported quiet in New York; and the feeling that it will be but temporary is evident in the fact that seller January was relatively weak at 25¾@26¾c, closing at 25½c. Seller February brought 26¾c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 26c; 14,900 bu do at 25¾c; 15,000 bu do at 26¾c; 37,400 bu do at 25¾c; 600 bu do at 25¾c; 1,600 bu rejected at 23c; 800 bu do at 22½c; 600 bu by sample (white) at 33c; 600 bu do at 29c on track. Total, 72,600 bu.

Rye was less active, but ¾c higher, under a good demand, with small offerings, and a reported scarcity in New York. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 60¾c; 1,200 bu do at 60c; 800 bu rejected at 55¾c; and 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 6,400 bu.

Barley was rather more active, and steady at the same range of prices as yesterday, with but little demand. For receipts in country houses No. 2 sold at 61¾@62c; No. 3 at 51@55c, and rejected at 45@48c. Armour, Dole & Co.'s report commands a premium of 4c on No. 2, and 3c on fair to good grades. Seller the month was nominal at 61@61½c, and seller January at 62c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 66c; 3,200 bu do at 62c; 2,400 bu do at 61½c; 7,200 bu do at 61½c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 53½c; 800 bu do at 51½c; 3,600 bu do at 51c; 800 bu do at 50c; 800 bu rejected at 43c; 400 bu do at 42½c; 1,400 bu by sample at 55c; 400 bu do at 53c; 400 bu do at 50c; 400 do at 75c; 400 bu do at 70; 800 bu do at 68c. Total, 25,000 bu.

LATER.

In the afternoon, wheat was active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.10¾@1.10½ seller the month, and $1.11¼@1.11¾ seller January, both closing at the inside. Corn was moderately active and steady, selling at 30¾@30¾c seller the month, and 30¾@31c seller January, both options closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request. We continue to quote 94 per cent proof at $1.76@1.82.

BROOM CORN—Was unchanged. There was a moderate inquiry for particular grades, with ample offerings. We continue to quote: No. 1 hurl, 5½@6c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@5½c; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@4c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BEANS—The inquiry was moderate, and confined mainly to the local trade. Prices were without change, as follows: Navies at $2.00@2.25; fair, $1.60@1.75; common to medium, $1.00@1.50. Sales include 40 bu good at $1.90; 10 bags prime at $2.10; 10 bags fair at $1.80; 16 brls common at $1.50; 15 brls fair medium at $1.75.

BUTTER—Choice and fancy dairy is in continued good demand, and the daily arrivals are readily disposed of at full prices, or at 26@28c, with occasionally a sale at 29@30c, in a small way. Medium and low grades were also moving on a liberal scale, and were firmly held at the quotations. The following prices are current: Strictly choice dairy, 26@28c; medium to good, 18@23c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless goods were again quoted firm, with a tendency to advance, owing to the enhanced cost of the raw material. Burlaps and domestics met with a fair demand, but aside from this there was little doing. We quote: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 lbs, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 16@18c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry, and rule steady at former quotations. Common brick is being offered for spring delivery at $6.50 per M. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00 @1.25; lime (in brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $12.00 @14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.50	10.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
30x36 to 30x42	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x50		28.00
32x54 to 34x36		34.00
34x38 to 34x50		36.00
36x40 to 36x54		40.00

CANNED GOODS—Trade was quiet to-day and prices were steady and unchanged. Below are the current rates:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.25@2.50
Corn, Elgin	2.50@3.00
Corn, Chicago	2.25@2.50
Corn, Bunker Hill	2.25@2.50
Corn, Yarmouth	2.25@2.50
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 1 lb	2.25
Oysters, 2 lb	1.50

CHEESE—Prices range the same as at the commencement of the week. We continue to quote: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—There was no perceptible change in the general features of the coal market. Both hard and soft descriptions were reported fairly active, and prices were firm. We were reported of no concession from the quoted prices. Lehigh, lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@ 11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00@ 11.50; Cannel Coal, $10.00; Hocking Blossburg $10.00; Canmel Coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was some inquiry among packers, with prices steady at the following ranges: Pork brls, $1.40@1.45; lard tierces, $1.80@1.90; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves $18.00@ 20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 6@8c ₱ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ₱ m; pork and tierce poles, $25.00@40.00 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ₱ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in moderate request. We continue to quote:

Dates—Boxes of 50 pounds at $3.00@3.75; Rain di Nice grapes at 25c; Tokay, 25c; Muscat, 20c.

EGGS—Were in light request at 26@28c for fresh, with ample offerings. Pickled were quotable at 18@ 20c. Sales comprise 60 cases at 28c; 20 cases at 27c; 1,200 doz at 26c; 15 cases pickled at 21@22c; 6 pkgs do at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were unchanged. The demand is very good and supply fair. We continue to quote prime live geese at 66@67c from first hands. Jobbing price, 72@75c for assorted feathers; mixed at 26@60c; chicken, 25@3c. Sales include 9 sacks prime live geese at 66c.

FISH—A quiet feeling still prevails in this market, and prices rule steady and uniform. Stocks are generally light, but are equal to present requirements. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, 6c@6.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@ 11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.50@7.75. No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; family codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins were active and firmer, with a present tendency to higher prices. Other goods in the list were in fair demand only, and were quoted steady at former prices: Dates, 8@ 9c; figs, new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1873, 10¼@11c; do 1871, 12@13c; raisins, old, $2.35@3.40; raisins, new, $2.70@3.80; blackberries, new, 11@11½c; raspberries, 43@44c; pitted cher, ries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches halves, 8¾@9c; do, unpeel, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1873, 9¼@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 4@4½c; Michigan, 8@8½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@ 20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

FURS—Are beginning to come in more freely, and meet with a fair inquiry. We continue to quote Illinois and Iowa furs at the prices given below, those from Michigan and Minnesota commanding higher figures: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00; No. 1 doe, 25c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No. 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 30@60c; silver do, $8.00@25.00; kitt do,

Cedar posts, round.....
Lath, per M.....
No. 1 sawed.....
A or Star.....
Three dollars per car to be added when
which charge follows in obtaining.
Thickness—Five eighths to be two inches
ness.
Length—Sixteen inches.
HARDWOOD.—As usual during the past
a fair business was done in hardwood
were in good attendance, and the movem
chiefly on city account. Prices were unch
as follows:

Oak (dry)	$25 00@
Black walnut	35 00@
Maple	15 00@
Ash (dry)	30 00@
Butternut	30 00@
Counter tops (select)	25 00@
Flooring, ⅞ in. grooved and matched	1 50@
Axles	80@
Wagon poles (each)	80@
Hickory	50@
Box boards	12 00@
Common	20 00@
Clear	30 00@
Culls	10 00@

The receipts and shipments for the
hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning,
as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	1,605	1,150
Shingles, m	439	1,000
Lath, m		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Prop Lowell, Oddensburgh, 198 bars iron, 3 rails
ter.
Prop Lowell, Mackinac, 209 ot brls fish, and
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 250 assrted rails, 60 tons
iron, 2,825 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr A. M. Beers, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Goshawk, Erie, 900 tons coal.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 824 bars railroad iron, 12
bris salt, and sundries.
Schr H. Dall, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.

PORT ITEMS.

Wind from the northeast.
—The propeller Badger State arrived yes
day with a miscellaneous cargo. She will
load, and then repair to her winter quar
here.
—The river is clear of ice, and owners
busily engaged in moving vessels into
winter quarters, and there securing them.
—The following vessels are laid up for
winter at this Port:

Schooners Grand Haven, Magnet, Scovell, H
rest, Clipper, (which latter is under repairs, h
ing been severely damaged during the late ga
Emaline, Tempest, Racine, and City of Chic
The steam barge New Era, the barks Wa
gis, Goshawk, and Summer Cloud. The bar
Bonheur and Gondola. The Dunbar is under
pair, and will come out as good as new in
spring). The schooners Perry H. Hum
Ralph Campbell, White Oak, a
Petrel. (The White Oak is having n
ribs put into her and will be generally refi
by next spring). The steam barge Comet
her tow, and the Bismarck and her tow (the B
marck is having her machinery repaired and
fitted). The barks Sparkle, Winnie W
Mocking Bird, Wilcox, King and Mears, a
propeller Lowell is unloading here after s
she will make another trip to Milwaukee, t
return and lay up for winter. The prop
Annie Young, Corona, and Annie Laurie, s
which are to have their machinery repa
especially the Corona, the machinery of wh
has been severely damaged during
season. It will probably be replaced by
machinery altogether. The schooners Nort
Belle, Yankee Blade, Raleigh, Westchester, Da
and Mary L. Higgie, the steamtugs and
United States steamer Sherman. The latter
undergo a thorough repairing in machinery, a
otherwise. The harbor tugs Monitor, C. Nile
Brown, Allen, Higgie Butler, McLane
Shields, are laid up for the winter, and
them are already under a state of repairs.
The steam tug Chicago Belle and her tow,
schooners South Haven and Bright, wheat
Alexander and their tow; the propeller Vande
is laid up and will be completely overhauled
refitted. The bark Winslow, schooners S. I
ler and Brown, barks Osborne and J. C
brig Orkney Lass, the propeller Ira Chaf
which is already under repairs.
Every bit of available space in the dry d
and ship yards is occupied by the above men
ed vessels, most of which will be thoroughly
paired so as to be ready for
operations in the spring, which
every indication for being an unus
active one, vessel owners that have reaped a
harvest this season, are busy building,
pairing, and refitting for more extensive
tions next season.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

The following are statistics of the
movement at the port of Chicago during Nov
ber last:

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	24	7,763
Propellers	124	19,395
Barks	33	12,886
Brigs	11	2,444
Schooners	109	126,014
Barges	97	16,429
Sloops	1	80
Totals	963	284,529
Foreign vessels from foreign ports	11	3,143
American vessels from foreign ports	8	2,859

COASTWISE CLEARANCES.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	28	17,062
Propellers	119	75,676
Barks	32	13,231
Brigs	4	1,000
Schooners	536	94,461
Barges & Canalers	49	14,124
Totals	767	219,746
Foreign vessels to foreign ports	13	3,502
American vessels to foreign ports	34	3,673
Total tonnage for month of November		487,550

VESSEL TRANSFERS.

Schr Alida, from Merritt Wheeler to J.
Brightman, whole, $900. Schr Brilliant, fr
A. Hemmenway to H. Burrell, for $900, one-h
Schr Hero, from S. N. Nelson to Karl Knu
for $1,075, two-thirds. Lizzie Throop, from
H. Williams to J. C. Barker, for $2,000, wh
Yankee-Trader, from J. McKay to Ole Orv
son, for $680.

MARINE ITEMS.

The schooner Citizen is safe at Fairport.
—The steamer Arctic is frozen in at Port
Lake.
—The China will probably lay up at M
quette.
—Thunder Bay is filled with ice five fa
thick.
—The steamer Java has laid up at Cleveland
—Storm signals will be discontinued on
15th inst.
—The schooner Alice is being refloated
Pigeon Bay by a tug.
—The propeller Quida is laid up at
waukee.
—The schooner Sea Bird has been got off
the beach near Garden Island.
—The crib work at Oswego was damaged
the extent of $5,000 during the late storm.
—The propeller Akron has been pulled off
bar at Ogdensburgh by the brig Sarah Paley,
the 2d.
—The schooner Moss collided with the sch
er Empire State, near Port Huron, and wa
severely damaged.
—The Captain of the propeller Jay Gould
ports a large schooner ashore in Lake Hu
north of Long Point.
—While passing through the Straits, the Ch
dian schooner Emerald ran ashore on St. Hel
Island.
—Efforts to rescue the Burlington, ash
Pine Point, have been abandoned on account
the ice.
—The steamers St. Joseph and Oconto w
make trips during the winter between Chica
Milwaukee, and Sheboygan.
—There are over fifty vessels laid up at Bu
falo now; there are four propellers at St
Catharines, coming up the canal, but it is do
ful if they can reach here this season.
—Navigation is practically at an end. Ot
have been sent to vessels in the upper lak
lay up at Port Huron, and not attempt to
through the ice below that place.

EDUCATIONAL.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FAMILY AND
DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG L[ADIES] of NEW YORK and CHICAGO
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GE[RMAN]
71, 73, and 75 East Sixty-first-s
mence its Sixteenth Year Sep
mation send for catalogue. 61tf&sat-sl-t
Address as above or 75 E[AST]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

STOCKHOLDERS' Notice
The Annual Meeting of the Stock
Tremont Hotel and Mfg. Company, for
is hereby given to a Board of Directors and to
holders of the Likeness as may be brought before t
the purpose of electing ten directors, (10) for
acting such other the business of it o'clock a. m., o
will be held on (13), No. 4 LaSalle-st. (Sherman
December, 1872.
ALEX. WHITE, Secretary.
office of said Co
the city of Chicago.
Chicago, Dec.

THE LAST RAILROAD HORROR.

Particulars of the Fearful Disaster Near Mifflin, Pa.

Five Persons Killed by the Telescoping of Sleeping Cars.

Two Prominent Business Men of Chicago Among the Victims.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—As two of the business men of Chicago lost their lives in the accident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, near Mifflin, last night, I add some particulars of the disaster. The fact that the rear section of the Cincinnati Express ran into the front one was probably for a passenger definitely to determine. It was said that the front section of the train, to which the 5 p. m. Chicago train of the night previous was attached, left Altoona nearly an hour behind time, with the expectation that the most of it would be made up before reaching Harrisburg. Indeed, at the time of the accident the train was not making much over twenty miles an hour. The conductor of the rear section started, as usual, twenty minutes behind the first, and supposing the train ahead was out of the way, was also running fast to make up time. The collision occurred just before a short bend, which, with the freight train just passing, prevented the engineer of section 2 from seeing the red lights on the rear of the train ahead. This was the account given of the cause of the accident, but of course an investigation will determine the facts. The rear end of Pullman Car No. 10 was not injured very much by the striking of the locomotive into the forward end of it and by the telescoping of the "Plymouth," telescoping with it some twenty feet. The wreck made of the two cars for that distance was indescribable. It was in the rear end of the Plymouth also. It was in the rear end of the Plymouth that Knowles, Cloyes & Co., at No. 143 LaSalle street. Previous to the fire his health was in a bad way, and the anxieties of business were too much for his reserve. He withdrew from the firm, and went into the real estate business. The fire materially embarrassed and, his health having improved, he returned, after the conflagration, to his old business, where he remained. Mr. Knowles was 36 years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children. His life was insured for $50,000 in the Ætna, of Hartford. As a merchant, his name was a byword for wisdom, integrity, and success. As a private individual, his qualities of head and heart were for him the esteem of all who had dealings with him, and the warmest friendship of those who were more intimate with him. There are few men in Chicago whose untimely demise would be mourned with as much sincerity, and by as large a number of persons, as the lamented death of Matthew Knowles.

MR. GEORGE F. BACON

was a native of New York State, and a resident of Chicago for two or three years only. He was about 30 years of age; was married some four years ago to the daughter of Mr. Myrick. They have two children. Mr. Bacon spends a number of years of his life in Peoria in the music-book business, and was married a few months before coming to this city. As stated above, he was associated with Mr. Knowles in the grocery business two or three years ago, since which time he has been a member of the firm of Willard, Bacon & Co., wholesale grocers, on Wabash avenue, near Lake street. The warm friendship existing between him and Mr. Knowles was due to a mutual appreciation of the shining business and social qualities which were conspicuous in both, and which secured for both gentlemen the warmest respect and personal admiration.

A MEETING

of the Board of Grocers is to be held this morning to express the sorrow of the members at the untoward event. The remains of the unfortunate gentlemen were expected to arrive in this city last evening.

PULLMAN ENTERPRISE.

The Chicago Sleeping Car Man Overcomes the Objection to Travelling via the Erie Road—The Clifton Change Avoided.

The Erie Road, because of the change at Cliffords necessary by the difference in gauge of its track and the tracks of the Western roads, has never become popular as a through car line, and travellers have decided that it were better to forego the beautiful scenery along the line, than bear with the displeasures incident to the change at Clifton. So important has been the acquiring of this through travel considered that the managers of the roads formerly in the line have, at various periods, thought of gradually changing their tracks and their stock so that they should conform to each other, thus the cost and delay incident to this change. The plan, and it was left to Mr. Pullman and his Company to solve the problem.

How he has very successfully done, and on Monday afternoon, at 5:15, the new line was opened by the Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars. Mr. A. A. Hooper, conductor, left the city for New York, attached to the Atlantic express of the Michigan Central Railroad.

As briefly stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, these cars will be attached to the 5:15 train each afternoon on the Michigan Central except Sunday, and run through to New York in thirty-seven hours, 160 miles of the Michigan Central, Grand River, and New York and Erie Roads. No transfer or change made, but the passengers are not aware of it, so gently is it done. At Suspension Bridge the car-bed is lifted bodily from its trucks by hydraulic rams. The passenger trucks are then removed and wider ones put in their stead. Thus the change is effected, and the occupants sit on without loss of time or trouble. The occupants. This mode of procedure is entirely original with the Pullman Company, and will do much towards the formation of other through lines.

Four new cars have been building in the Pullman Car Works, at Elmira, for this line, four of which, the Bismarck, Portage, Walkill, and Warsaw are completed.

The Walkill and the Warsaw were at the Michigan Central depot yesterday, where they were visited by numerous railway officials and representatives of the press. The six cars are all of one pattern and build, and are alike in ornamentations and fixtures. They are most elaborately finished on the outside, and are almost covered with gold-leaf. The bed is about six inches wider than any cars the company have ever built, and stands very high on springs of a new and ornamented pattern. The windows alternate broad and narrow, and are of unusual length. The cars are placed on six-wheel trucks of the Rampoo pattern. The interior of these cars contain eleven sections, one state and one drawing room. The additional width of the car bed is put into the aisle, which gives the interior a spacious and commodious appearance beyond any sleeping car we have ever seen.

The front of each berth is ornamented with a beautiful oil painting, each one of which exhibits rare artistic excellence. The cabinet work is heavy and very fine, consisting of English and American walnut, richly carved and inlaid with gold leaf, and ornamented with silver. The upholstering is of cherry plush, fancifully tucked on the back of the seats. The carpet is a velvet Brussels, with a green ground, the ugh which runs a white and red vine. The drawing-room is furnished with two library chairs, and a lounge, which tempt to ease and comfort. Mirrors present themselves everywhere, the only unpleasant feature of which is that one's image is too constantly presenting itself. Each one of these rolling palaces is provided with a Baker & Smith heater, insuring comfort and pleasant heat.

THAT $2,000,000 OIL BUBBLE.

From the Troy Press.

There are few readers who have not heard of the famous Heydrick oil bubble. About January, 1865, Jesse Heydrick, a young man about 30 years old, of reputed wealth, and residing in the oil regions, had organized an oil company at New York, with $500,000 capital. the shares of which had risen from $5 par value to from $25 to $30 at the Petroleum Board, the shares paying a dividend of 5 per cent per month. H. W. Mosher, of Lansingburgh, was a Director in the company, and had the reputation of being a moneyed man. It appears that at first he declined to be a Director, saying that he knew nothing of oil speculations, but when Heydrick exhibited a list of the Directors, including the names of ex-Comptroller Lucius Robinson, Richard McGurdy, Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, General Talcott, of Albany, and a number of other leading business men of excellent public reputation, Mr. Mosher accepted a Directorship. On the day the first meeting of the Directors was held the Superintendent of the Company submitted his report of the production of the wells of the Company, showing that 5 per cent dividend per month could be paid. Mr. Mosher was so well pleased with this that he invested several thousand dollars in the Company, and, as the result of the investment, made a fair profit by the rise of the stock.

About February 1865, Mr. Heydrick visited Mr. Mosher, at Lansingburgh, and suggested the organization of another oil company, and asked Mr. Mosher's help. He proposed to put certain lands, which he owned, into the new company, at their cash market value, after the subscribers to the stock had selected a committee to visit said lands, and satisfy themselves that they were worth the value put on them. The following constituted the Committee: Hon. Chas. Hughes, of Sandy Hill; Captain S. R. Noyes, of Lansingburgh; Chas. H. Rising, of Troy; Harvey J. King, of Troy, and W. R. Mosher, of Lansingburgh. This committee, accompanied by Cashier Wellington, went to the oil regions, inspected the lands, and reported that at the price offered, the lands were cheap, and that adjoining lands were held at a far higher price. Mr. Wellington, Cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, although not one of the Committee, was so favorably impressed with the new company that he immediately invested $5,000 in the stock, which he subsequently lost when the crash came and the Company burst. On the return of the Committee the Company was organized with Jesse Heydrick, President; Mr. Mosher, Vice President; Colonel Charles B. Bruine (of the New York Ninth Regiment), Secretary, and John R. Penn (of the firm of Culver, Penn & Co., New York) Treasurer.

The capital stock was fixed at $2,000,000, with par value of shares at $10 each.

Trojans and residents of the burgh invested about $200,000 in the enterprise, the members of the original Prospecting Committee being among the most liberal subscribers. The Company was organized at the Troy House, April 8, 1865.

Jesse Heydrick, the President, agreed to give the stockholders $20,000 per month for six months product of the wells on the lands of the Company, and on this basis a dividend of 5 per cent was declared in April and a like dividend in May. Heydrick held most of the stock, and of course got his dividends as did other stockholders. At this time the value of the shares continued only at par for the reason that as fast as there was a demand for it President Heydrick threw the stock on the market and thus kept down the value, despite the big dividends.

About the 25th of May, Mr. Heydrick disappeared and could not be found, and when search was made it was discovered that the head-centre of the Heydrick oil bubble had disappeared, after selling between $600,000 and $800,000 of the stock of the Company, one-fourth of which was purchased in this vicinity.

The headquarters of the Company were at New York, and the sharp residents of Wall street, in the metropolis, were among the badly bitten ones. Detectives were sent after President Heydrick, but their most persistent efforts were abortive, and to this day his whereabouts are a blind mystery to the most far-sighted.

Mr. Mosher, against whom the suits are now brought by the stockholders, is one of the heaviest losers, although he has been close to seizure himself. Heydrick gave him 5,000 shares for his services, which became worthless of course. When Heydrick disappeared, Mosher, as Trustee, sold the scrips remaining on his hands for what he could get for them, $2.50 to 80 cents per share, but couldn't clear what he had on his hands, and to this day 1,400 shares stick to his fingers, while Heydrick has lost him $30,000 in the long run.

Letters from Mr. Greeley.

From the New York Tribune.

In reply to a letter written by Senator Palmer to Mr. Greeley after the Cincinnati Convention, in which Mr. Palmer alluded to the fact that he had called upon Mr. Greeley in December, 1865, to persuade him not to publish the celebrated article upon General Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage, because its publication would prevent his election to the United States Senate, and also to other instances when he was in advance of public sentiment, Mr. Greeley wrote as follows:

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, May 21, 1872.

MY FRIEND: Of course I threw away the Senatorship in 1866—knowing well that I did so—and I did myself great pecuniary harm in 1867 by bailing Jeff. Davis; but suppose I hadn't done either?

Either God rules this world or he does not. I believe he does. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. A. W. Palmer, Amenia, N. Y.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer and Reporter.

We have been favored by General Combs with the following correspondence between himself and Horace Greeley. Some of these are among the last letters ever written by Mr. Greeley, one probably the very last he ever penned:

NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of 20th inst. I beg you, my old friend, not to borrow trouble about Blanton Duncan's Convention. If the South shall see fit to re-elect Grant by fooling away votes on a Bourbon ticket, that will cast no shame on you or me, or more than Clay's defeat in 1844 did. Let us do our duty and leave consequences to those who cause them.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

To General Leslie Combs, Lexington, Ky.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1872.

MY OLD FRIEND: I have yours of the 4th inst. You seem to me disposed to think too of such men as Never mind them. If you beat us, let us remember how Henry Clay was beaten in 1844, and say, "Having endured that, nothing less can ever annoy us." We will do our duty, and trust the All-wise Disposer for the result. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

To General Leslie Combs, Lexington, Ky.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.

DEAR FRIEND: My wife still lingers with us, but is very feeble. She may drop off any day. I wish she were well and I lay where she does. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

To General Leslie Combs, Lexington, Ky.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1872.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND: My sky is black. I may never write you again. Thank you for your letter of the 6th, and pray that the evening of your days may be bright and sunny, and that you may be blest in your friends and your family. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

To General Leslie Combs, Lexington, Ky.

Railroad Matters.

From the Dubuque Herald, Dec. 5.

COMMUNICATION WITH ST. PAUL.

We are assured by Superintendent J. A. Rhomberg, of the river road, that the connection at the northern terminus of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Road will be completed by the 15th of this December so that through trains to St. Paul will run on the west side of the Mississippi. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Road have but ten miles of road to construct to meet the C. D. & M. at La Crescent, and this will be finished within the time stated, and every necessary appointment made to enhance the convenience and comfort of the travelling public during the winter.

THE IOWA PACIFIC.

The grading and bridging on this road was completed through Bremer County last Monday night. It is also completed in Butler County, except one bridge, making a continuous distance of sixty-five miles of the road ready for track laying. From Fort Dodge westward to Belmond, a distance of thirty-eight miles, is also graded and bridging completed except the raising of a single structure, which will be done in the course of ten days. The bridging in Franklin County will be completed during the next two weeks. Along the entire line there remains to be done 80,000 yards of grading, equal to about four miles of ordinary prairie work, which we understand will lay over until spring on account of the frost, when it can be finished within three weeks by a small force of men. When this patch of grading is done, there will be 133 miles of railroad ready for the iron.

Construction operations were begun on the road, under the patronage of Boston capitalists, by moneyed men in Dubuque, who formed a company, subscribed liberally to the stock and paid a small per centage down at the outset, and let the contract for the grading and bridging to prominent railroad projectors in this city. The Boston men advanced a considerable sum for construction work during the summer, but afterward refused to advance any more money and telegraphed to the contractors to stop work. The contractors did not see fit to stop work for the lack of their backing but kept the men steadily at work and applied for money to the Dubuque men who had subscribed to the stock, but they having heard of the withdrawal of the Boston men from the project, also declined to pay anything more on the stock. Even this did not retard the contractors in the progress of the work, and they managed to keep the men to work until the entire line is now ready for the track-layers. And the question now is, who owns the road—the Boston capitalists, the Dubuque stockholders, or the contractors—and what will be done with it?

Women's Training Schools in Germany.

An interesting fact in educational matters is the rapidly increasing number of training schools for women in all parts of the German Empire. Some of these are fashioned after the model of the first institutions of the kind, established either by the direct agency, or at least the helpful co-operation of the Crown Princess of Prussia, a noble daughter of her wise and eminently practical father, Prince Albert. But the Germans are daily becoming more and more impatient of being tutored and taught by their so-called paternal governments, and hence quite a number of independent schools of this kind have sprung up, especially in the south of the Empire, where the sense of freedom is more fully developed in all classes of society. These schools are, of course, far more modest in outward form, but it may well be doubted whether their usefulness is not all the greater. Thus—to mention but one instance—there exists in a little country town of Wurtemburg, which is hardly known beyond the confines of the little Kingdom, a training-school of this kind, which has produced remarkable results. A poor widow lady of Reutlingen—this is the name of the place—grateful for the early training which she had received in her paternal home, and which enabled her, after the death of her husband, to support herself by the work of her hands, resolved to bring up a couple of girls in her house, whom she taught the elements of housekeeping, sewing and embroidering. After a year's training they secured their independence; their place was taken by others; more came, another house had to be rented, and now the modest school counts a hundred pupils, among whom two young American ladies deserve special mention. The institution, maintained by voluntary contributions, a small fee paid by those who are able to do so, and an annual appropriation of the town authorities, enjoys the well-deserved consideration of high and low. The instruction, given in many cases gratuitously, as by two painters of national renown, is divided into two departments. In one, where mostly female teachers are employed, all that makes a good housewife is taught practically. Sewing, knitting, from the coarsest work to the finest lace, weaving and spinning in silk, cotton, and wool, cooking and baking, polishing and paper-hanging, and even wood and wall-painting, form the principal branches. In the other department, in which, as has been mentioned, even men of distinction do not disdain to become teachers, out-door accomplishments are taught. Here women learn the mysteries of book-keeping, of the Post Office, and of the telegraph; here they are taught, if possessing the necessary talent, to draw patterns and to choose colors for the well-paid designs required by all great factories, or they acquire a skill in carving in wood, modelling in clay, and chiselling in marble; here the cabinet-maker, the carver, the house-builder, the lock-smith, and the craftsman in almost every useful profession. What adds largely to the beauty and usefulness of this and similar schools, is that all are made welcome who are willing to learn.—*Vienna Letter.*

A Gigantic Devil-Fish Captured on the Coast of Newfoundland.

Alluding to the report that in Bonavista Harbor a gigantic cuttle-fish was captured, measuring thirty feet from the tip of the horns to the extremity of the tail, and having a bill the top of which resembles that of the largest eagle, and the under part that of a parrot, a correspondent of the St. John (N. F.) *Telegraph* says:

"If the captor of this thirty-foot cuttle could have procured it alive, and preserve it (no easy job certainly), it would have been a fortune to him. Barnum and Agassiz would have bid against each other furiously for possession of the creature, and the managers of the British Museum would have sent out an agent to compete. Perhaps the highest bidder of all, provided he is in pocket just now, would have been Victor Hugo; and he could confront the world with this, and prove that his celebrated devil-fish, in 'The Toilers of the Sea,' is no fanciful fiction, and that 'fact is stronger than fiction.' That some specimens of the cuttle-fish have attained enormous dimensions is well established. There are well authenticated instances of divers in the Indian Seas, having been caught in the long, lithe arms of this fish, with their cold adhesive powers, and held by the monster in its clammy embrace until life was extinct. Nothing can be more horrible and repulsive than one of these large cuttle-fish with its flabby, corpse-like flesh-arms, its livid hue that comes and goes so strangely, its uncouth agility and its ghastly green eyes that are enough to paralyze its victim. Its head protrudes from a muscular sac, and is distinct from the body. The mouth is armed with a pair of horny mandibles, resembling the bill of a parrot. Surrounding the mouth are the tentacular appendages or arms which serve at once for instruments of locomotion and organs for seizing and holding of prey. They are eight in number, each being supplied with a double row of sucking disks, which set on the principle of a cupping glass, and being applied to any surface, adhere to it, at the will of the animal, with such forces that it is easier to tear away the substance of the limb than to release it from its attachment. Each of its eight arms carries 120 pairs of sucking disks. Finding out a pair of this tentacula, the cutter seizes its victim, which in its struggles, comes in contact with more and more of the fatal disks in succession, till it is powerless in the grasp of his enemy, whose sharp, horny beak soon tears it in pieces. I am inclined to think that the correspondent has not been accurate in his measurements, or has accepted second-hand statements. This much, however, is certain—that a gigantic cuttle has been captured, of certain dimensions sufficiently large to satisfy the most devoted lover of the marvelous."

Old Rats.

So long as it will hold together, a hat, be it never so shapeless, retains a certain value in the eyes of the experienced rag-picker. Those Jewish perambulating merchants, whose melancholy monotone of "Old clo'" is as familiar to the inhabitants of London as is the sight of the chiffonier's hook and bag to the denizens of Paris, will seldom refuse to invest their copper capital in its rags. Those ill-treated cylinders, crushed, frayed, and dim, are carried off to be rejuvenated, in frowsy back shops, by dark-eyed Miriams and hook-nosed Josephs. It is wonderful to mark the transformation which the cunning touch of these manipulators can effect; or how their glue and brown paper, their pencil-black and dyed rabbit's fur, can stiffen and smarten the mangiest old chimney-pot into the semblance of its glossy prime. An old hat refreshed at this perennial Fountain of Youth is really a very creditable work of art. No Old Master, worm-eaten and chocolate-hued, disinterred from a garret in Ghent, and furnished for sale to millionaire purchasers in England, could be touched up with lighter hand or more trembling care. There it is at last—brighter than new, sleek, trim, oily, the sprucest if not the most durable of hats. A thing of beauty it is, but not for long destined to be a joy to its happy purchaser. Among the things which they manage best in France some mysterious reason, French Nathans, is brother, Nathan of Petticoat lane the secrets of the elixir which cost Leir clothes into new. M. Nathan is no conjurer. He never tries the proverbially difficult experiment of placing young heads on old shoulders. But how many, many times has he succeeded in putting old hats on young heads! That French Israelite is a real artist. His womankind serve him well, making it a labor of love to replace the lost nap, and handling the bare edges as gingerly as if the felt or pasteboard below were nitro-glycerine ready to explode under rough usage. Nathan's refreshed hats are not dear. At the world-famous Marche du Temple, an old hat, styled, in the technical jargon of the market, a "*mielle relapse*," was quoted, on an average, at three francs. Eight sous represents the ragpicker's charge; the rest is for labor, embellishments, and a fair profit. At half a crown, the pretty, brilliant thing—a very Faust of a hat, made beautiful by some ringleted Mephistopheles in an outer of—seems cheap. It bears fine weather well, and may figure creditably on the Boulevards for three consecutive Sundays. But at the first downpour of rain, glue and gum and paint, silk and brown paper, resolve into their original constituents, and the whole fabric collapses like a dissolving view.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Romance.

From the New York Times.

During the past week, a bit of romance has occurred in the Children's Aid Society, which hardly seems to belong to this matter-of-fact age. A number of years since, the reports of the Society gave an account of a sad event in Brooklyn. A woman had been murdered by her drunken husband, and a kind lady of that city discovered three wretched little children weeping over the corpse—two boys and a girl. They were utterly friendless, after the arrest and imprisonment of the father. The two boys were brought to the Newsboys' Lodging-house in New York, and the girl temporarily sheltered. At length the Society sent the two lads to homes in the West, and the girl was adopted by a gentleman of property, near the city. The latter never knew that her adopted father was not her own. The boys have now grown up and acquired property—one being a druggist and the other a farmer. They have been extremely anxious to communicate with their sister, and have been in correspondence with her guardian for some time. During the past week they revisited the city for the first time—very well-educated young men, in good circumstances. They visited the Girls' Lodging-house, the Newsboys', and other institutions of the Society. The adopted father of their sister consented that they should see her in his office, provided they did not disclose their relationship, for she was fifteen, and he wished her to suppose herself his daughter, so that her affection might not be weakened for a few years longer. She is to inherit his property. They felt the propriety of this, and had their interview with her, last week, without discovering their relationship, and then returned, well satisfied, to the West.

Singular Verdict in the Case of a Conductor Charged with Manslaughter.

From the New York Times.

The ground on which the Rochester jury has just acquitted a railroad conductor, indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of passengers through negligence, are not calculated to afford much consolation to the travelling public, however satisfactory they may be to stupid conductors. It seems that the Judge charged the jury that the conductor (Downing by name) was bound to use care to the best of his ability, in running the train, and that he was entitled to the benefit of all doubts. The jury thereupon rendered a verdict of "not guilty, and gave as a reason for the verdict that, in their opinion, Downing had no ability to run a train; that he had no judgment worthy of the name, and that what little he did have he exhausted in performing his duties. The public has long been accustomed to the stereotyped verdict of "nobody to blame" in railroad accidents, but this, we believe, is the first instance in which the author of an accident has been acquitted from blame on the ground that he had not brains enough to make him responsible for his acts. Travellers will be curious to know whether Downing is to be taken back into the employ of the railroad company. He must be an invaluable conductor to railroad corporations that desire to evade the penalties of slaughtering their passengers.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad Project.

As most everybody interested in this project knows, the city of Cincinnati has appropriated ten millions of dollars for the construction of a railroad from that city southward into East Tennessee. Delayed by litigation and other embarrassing difficulties, the Trustees have not yet been able to finally agree upon the route. They have felt that with so large a trust in their hands it was their first duty to obtain by thorough surveys all the information necessary to secure the shortest, cheapest, and most advantageous route. Some four different lines have been before the Trustees, and all but the one route being explored have been surveyed. In all, the engineers have run over ten thousand miles. They have fully examined the advantages of all the lines, and when the route is finally determined upon it is expected no subsequent changes will be necessary or better line ever be developed. When the route is finally agreed upon the work will be pressed vigorously from both ends of the line. The surveys will be all completed by March and then the work will be begun in earnest.

One of the Oldest Vaccination Marks Extant.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.

Our venerable friend, Colonel. Edmund H. Taylor, Sr., Cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentucky in this city, has probably the oldest vaccine mark in the United States. Soon after Dr. Jenner's discovery of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox, Mr. Jefferson procured from Europe some of the vaccine matter, and sent it to Colonel. Taylor's grandfather, who had recently before removed from Virginia. From this Colonel. Taylor was vaccinated, and the scar, after the lapse of seventy years, is perfectly distinct. Jenner first publicly announced his discovery in 1796, though it was a number of years before it was generally accepted as a specific. Colonel. Taylor has been vaccinated afresh within the past ten days, and it has taken.

Doubly Fatal Affray.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

On the 16th a young man and his father-in-law visited Summit, Miss., with their families, they living a short distance in the country, and while in the town they got on a spree. On their way home they fell out and got into a fight, which resulted in the death of both, the old man dying from pistol wounds and the young man from wounds inflicted with a knife. A little place on the road, in the presence of their wives and children. The name of the old man was Waller.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—RUN AWAY, LIGHT BAY MARE AND buggy, on the 5th inst., about 4 o'clock p. m.; was seen on Peoria, near Harrison-st.; top buggy, dark green nearly new; had robe, blanket and gold fitted; blanket and buffalo robe. Information wanted and paid for at office 184 South Water-st., or at residence, 626 West Polk-st. S. C. HAPGOOD.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF DEC. 6, A new beaver cloth overcoat, while going from store 158 West Lake-st., to the corner of West Madison and Sheffield-sts. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at store 158 West Lake-st., or at 319 Hubbard-st.

LOST—ON SABBATH MORNING, NOV. 24, A PUR collar of light sable. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to MISS SMILEY, 264 Washington-st.

LOST—NEAR THE BRIGHTON HOUSE—A SMALL dapple-gray mare, about 10 years old, slightly saddle-sprung, and a flaxen tail. A liberal reward will be paid for her return, or for information where she may be found. D. F. BREMNER, 78 and 80 O'Brien-st.

FOUND—DAME TO PREMISES, 30 NORTH ROBEY-st., a large white pointer dog. The owner can recover it by proving property and paying charges.

FOUND—LEFT AT MY STORE—UNDER SUSPICIOUS circumstances, one cape overcoat. The owner can have by proving property and paying charges. 211 West Lake-st.

STRAYED—FROM OUR DOOR, ON THE NIGHT of Dec. 5, a white horse, about 15 years old; one off square about half its length; has been worked in a coal cart. A suitable reward to anyone returning him to us. E. H. SMITH & CO., on dock, in rear of 87 Market-st.

TAKEN UP—AT MY PLACE, A RED COW, WHICH the owner can have by paying charges. JOHN LYONS, corner Steel and Western-sts.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO THE PARTY who took coat, vest, and other articles from room 5, No. 177 East Madison-st., if he will return papers found in coat to Tribune office, or let me know where I can find them. No questions asked. HELEN FISH, 177 East Madison-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN FROM CORNER Clark and Madison-sts., a bay mare, and buggy, square box, newly painted black. Mare's tail cut off white, scar on knees of front legs, weighs 950 to 1,000 lbs, about 16 hands high. Above reward will be given for the recovery of the above property, or the thief. At southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A DIEBOLD 3 KIENZLE SAFE, 2000 pound, nearly new. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, Room 20, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWELVE YOKE OF GOOD working oxen, by WARL BROTHERS, 24 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT CANE SEAT dining chairs, refrigerators, crockery, safes, all suitable for restaurant or boarding house. 61 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—800 CAVALRY OVERCOATS 1,000 pairs cavalry boots, wholesale and retail. CLEMENT & SAYLES, 39 and 41 Milwaukee-av.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL IMPOSING STONES. To be seen in composing room of The Tribune office. Inquiry of foreman.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS and RESIDENCE Lots ($250; first payment $150 and $10, balance on long time; in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition, corner Diversey-st. A car line runs from Milwaukee-av. to Lincoln-st., corner Diversey-st., on Milwaukee-av., to Market-st., carrying passengers to and from the business part of the city in 25 minutes. Call at 154 Clark-st. Office open all day to give this property. WISNER BROTHERS, 154 Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Center and Thirty-third-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; balance easy. THOS. A. M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST-ern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to make a profit should call at once. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, or at 116 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WARREN-AV., NEAR Stanton-st., at a great bargain for cash. Title absolutely perfect. THOS. A. M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOTS ON DEARBORN-st., just south of Washington-st.; $1,800 per foot. REES, PEIRCE & CO., 234 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK SWELL FRONTS,

POLITICAL.

Judicial Culmination of the New Orleans Imbroglio.

United States Soldiers in Possession of the Louisiana State House.

Warmoth Enjoined from Having Anything to Do with the Election Returns.

The Custom House Returning Board Pronounced the Legal One.

Political Matters Elsewhere.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6.—The following is the authority by which the United States officials have taken possession of the State House:

The Circuit Court of the United States, Fifth Circuit, and District of Louisiana—In equity, 4,830. William P. Kellogg vs. H. C. Warmoth *et als.*

WHEREAS, Henry C. Warmoth, one of the respondents, herein, has, in violation of the restraining order herein, issued the following proclamation, and the returns of certain persons claiming to be the Board of Returning Officers, all in violation and contempt of the said restraining order, as follows:

"STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } "NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4, 1872.

"WHEREAS, P. L. Wiltz, Gabriel Deferiet, Thomas Isabel, J. A. Taylor, and J. E. Austrian, Returning Officers appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies existing, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, have made declaration of the result of an election held Nov. 4, 1872, and have declared certain persons elected to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, as will appear from the returns herewith attached and made a part of this proclamation; and,

"WHEREAS, Such returns are compiled from the official returns of Commissioners of Election and Supervisors of Registration, on file in this office, are in fact and form accurate and correct, and made in accordance with law: Now, therefore, I, Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this, my proclamation, making known the result of said election aforesaid, and command all officers and persons within the State of Louisiana to take notice and respect the same."

(Signed) "H. C. WARMOTH."

Now, therefore, in order to prevent the further obstruction of the proceedings in the cause, and, further, to prevent a violation of the order of this Court, and the imminent danger of disturbing the public peace, it is hereby ordered that the Marshal of the United States for the District of Louisiana shall forthwith take possession of the building known as the Mechanics' Institute, and the rooms in the State House for the assembling of the Legislature therein, in the city of New Orleans, and hold the same, subject to the further order of this Court, and in the meanwhile to prevent all unlawful assemblages therein under the guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of a pretended canvass and returns made by said pretended returning officer, in contempt and in violation of said restraining order, but the Marshal is directed to allow the ingress and egress to and from the public offices in said public building entitled to the same. (Signed) E. H. DURELL, Judge.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1872.

In obedience to this order, the United States Marshal called upon General Emory, commanding the Department, for a military force to execute the above order, which was promptly furnished, and possession taken of the Institute, as before telegraphed.

At about 2:30 o'clock this morning, two companies of the First Artillery of United States troops, under directions of Deputy United States Marshal Hawkins, took possession of the State House. Part of the troops were quartered in the Senate Chamber, and a part in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, whilst the officers and Deputy United States Marshal took up their quarters in the Governor's ante-room. The doors were closed and guarded, and egress and ingress denied to all except the officers of the State.

An extra *Times* has the following:

"At as early an hour as 10 o'clock, the United States Circuit Court room contained probably 250 persons, most of whom were colored, and the crowd increased every moment, coming in in a long file, and at about 10:45, almost every available seat outside the railing was occupied. The crowd was in the best of humor, and the laughing and talking was incessant. There seemed to be scarcely a doubt in the minds of any one as to the way the decision would be, and, consequently, those in the crowd, which, from all appearances, was composed of men in favor of the Custom House, who understood anything about the matter, and could anticipate the result of the decision, were jubilant.

Governor Warmoth came in at about 11 o'clock, and in a short time was joined by Colonel McEnery. The Governor appeared to be in no wise surprised or dismayed. At 11:45 o'clock, Judge Durell entered, and, immediately after the Court had been called to order, commenced to read his decision.

He commenced by describing the bill as a well-known one to Chancery Courts. This bill is brought under the acts of 1870 and 1871 of Congress. The act of 1870 was quoted, first section, to show that the right to vote was guaranteed without distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition. Section 3 was quoted regarding registration and the offer to register as being in law registration. The twenty-third Section was quoted to show that a defeated candidate who has been defeated or deprived of his office on account of a denial to a voter on account of race, color, etc., can bring his suit in the United States Court. Section 3 of the act of 1871 was quoted to show that the United States Court has general jurisdiction. The above acts were framed to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. The discussion has been very full and able on both sides, for which the Court thanks the counsel.

The first question is, Are the acts constitutional? The object of the amendment was to protect all citizens in their right to vote. Before the act of 1870 four millions of our present citizens were slaves. Slavery always was a source of trouble, and culminated in civil war. The war made the slaves citizens. It was necessary to protect those citizens by the United States Government in their right to vote against the prejudices of their former masters. The acts of Congress were passed for this object. They are wise. The Fifteenth Amendment is very broad in its scope. It protects all natives, and foreigners also are made citizens. The other amendments did not need legislation to enforce them. The Fifteenth did Hence the acts of Congress which affected their object by either a criminal proceeding or a civil one. The bill alleges that 10,000 citizens have been deprived of the right to vote, and that 10,000 votes which would have been cast for the complainant, are about to be suppressed by an illegal Board. This is supported by 1,000 affidavits. Warmoth meets this with only his denial. His acts since the canvass commenced have shown that the denial is futile. The Constitution of the Returning Board was then revised. Hereon was *de facto* Secretary of State when Warmoth removed him. If all that the Governor alleges against Herron be true, he could only be displaced by judicial proceedings. Herron and Lynch elected Hawkins and Longstreet, which constitute the legal Board recognized by this Court. The act of Nov. 20, 1872, new Election law, has no effect on this election. The Herron Board must continue to discharge the duties of their office, until their successors are inducted. The Herron Board must finish the canvass, or no Legislature can be convened, and they will be protected by this Court. The statutes are constitutional. The Court has jurisdiction. The legal board is Warmoth, Herron, Lynch, Hawkins, and Longstreet. The question of Kellogg's eligibility is not pertinent here, and will not be passed upon. The opinion of the Court is, however, that he is eligible. The order and decree of the Court, divested of technical verbiage, is as follows:

It enjoins Warmoth against canvassing, considering, pretending to canvass, etc., any of the votes cast at the last election or the returns, or any returns thereof, except in the presence of John Lynch, Jacob Hawkins, James Longstreet, and George E. Bavo, members of the Returning Board for said election. It prohibits him from submitting any returns to Hatch and Daponta, or any other person except Lynch, Hawkins, Longstreet, and Bavo. It prohibits him from suppressing or altering the returns in any way, or from interfering with the Custom House Board in their canvass. It prohibits him from refusing to them any documents they may demand. It forbids him to issue commissions or to deposit any records or certificates with any public officer, showing the result of the election, without the concurrence of the Custom House Board. It enjoins Hatch, Daponta, and Wharton in the manner prayed for in complainant's bill. It orders Warmoth to deposit immediately, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, all returns or other documents he may have relating to the election, in order that copies may be made of them, that they may be preserved to be used if necessary. Judge Durrell having finished reading the decision, ordered the rule for contempt to be continued till Monday, and the Court to be adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Semmes said: "May it please Your Honor, I wish to enter a motion in this matter."

Judge Durrell—"I will hear nothing to-day. I do not feel well. I can attend to hearing no motion to-day. I will do it to-morrow."

Mr. Semmes—"Will you allow it to be filed to be considered Monday?"

Judge Durrell—"I will not permit it to be filed without I have heard it, and I will not hear it till Monday morning."

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

After the adjournment, Governor Warmoth went to the office of his attorneys, Semmes & Mott, followed by a crowd of about five hundred persons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The following telegrams were received here to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.

To the Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Attorney General, Washington:

The United States Court yesterday directed the Marshal to take possession of the Mechanic's Institute, subject to further orders of the Court, and, in the meanwhile, to prevent any unlawful assemblage in violation of the restraining order of the Court in the case pending under any guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of a pretended canvass and returns made by a pretended Returning Board in contempt and violation of said restraining order. In compliance, at an early hour this morning, I occupied the building with Deputies and a military posse furnished on my requisition by General Emory, not interfering with the State officers in their duties. (Signed)

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.

To the Attorney General, Washington:

The Court rendered a judgment in the case to-day, granting an injunction *pendente lite*, as prayed for, and declared the Lynch Returning Board the only legally constituted Board to make the canvass, and required the production to said Board of all election returns. (Signed)

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The *Times'* New Orleans despatch states that Judge Durell, who will probably deliver a decision in the case of Kellogg *versus* Warmoth to-day, has received several letters threatening his life, and that he will be assassinated if he decides in favor of the Governor-elect. The better class of citizens reprobate the course of Warmoth, fearing that it will precipitate the conflict with the Federal authorities.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Apollo Hall Democrats met last night to reorganize and make arrangements for work with the Committee of Seventy at Albany this winter. Senator O'Brien will, it is reported, introduce bills directed against three of the largest moneyed corporations in this city.

It is rumored that McGregor, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, has resigned, and that Mayor Hall will appoint a successor to hold for five years.

LOUISIANA ELECTORS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following despatch was received here last night:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1872.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary National Committee:

The Republican Electoral College have received their certificates of election from the Canvassing Board, and to-day cast the vote of Louisiana for Grant and Wilson.

S. B. PACKARD, President State Committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A Columbia, S. C., despatch reports that the contest for United States Senator will probably be between ex-Governor Scott and Congressman Elliott, colored.

THE BOSTON MAYORALTY.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Moses Kimball declines the Republican nomination for Mayor.

INDIANAPOLIS.

North American Bee-Keepers' Convention—Third Day's Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—In to-day's session of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, adulterated honey came up for discussion. Mr. Southworth, of Livingston County, Ill., stated that he took the first premium at the Illinois State Fair, held at Ottawa, on honey that was wholly made from sugar, and that, too, in competition with honey gathered from white clover, basswood, and other natural sources. This announcement astonished the sages of this society, who had supposed that the combs could not be made from sugar, and we may say that the phrase "bees gather honey" is not quite true in all respects. Was it sugar or honey, is the conundrum to be solved. In connection with this it may be said that at the United States Fair, held in Chicago in 1860, the honey that took the first premium was made in the same manner—from brown and coffee sugar. It was suggested that a hive of bees may be kept in a parlor making honey from sugar. Verily this is a new industry to turn over to the bees for winter work. A "question drawer" had been provided, and Mrs. Tupper was selected to answer the questions. The first question was, Is the Rocky Mountain bee plant profitable to some for bee forage? She had planted it for two seasons, and thinks it promises to be valuable. It blooms until frost.

"How far have Italian bees been known to fly without setting?" "Eight miles," was the reply, according to her personal knowledge. Other instances were reported of fifteen miles.

"Why do Italian swarms leave the parent hive and not fill their sacks with honey before leaving?" The fact that they did so was offered as a reply.

"Will extracted honey sour if not heated?" She said that it would not. It should not be put into tight bottles under two or three days.

"Can we call swarms back?" A looking-glass may be used to throw the rays of the sun among them, which will make them alight. Several parties' practice is to shoot a gun in front of the moving swarm, which was said to be successful.

"Is their sack as sweet as honey?" The sweet of flowers is called honey, but coffee sugar is not honey. The President stated that it was held that the sweet of flowers was changed to honey by the addition of prussic acid, derived from the body of the bee.

Other questions were propounded, but most of those have been discussed in "The Apiary Department" of THE TRIBUNE.

The next annual meeting is to be held at Louisville, Kentucky. The morning session was largely occupied in the passage of resolutions, and the closing business of the society. The attendance has been very large and of unusual interest. The patent-hive men and dealers in queens have had little to do at this meeting, and the time has been occupied in the discussions of practical subjects. Nearly all the railroads have granted the members half-fare, and the hotels have also reduced their charges.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

	Bales.
Net receipts at all ports during the week	140,771
Same time last year	106,649
Total for the year	1,283,585
Last year	1,066,719
Exports for the week	79,008
Same time last year	55,300
Total for the year	599,919
Last year	473,632
Stock at all United States ports	466,548
Last year	406,230
At interior towns	80,400
Last year	66,378
At Liverpool	382,000
Last year	445,000
American afloat for Great Britain	121,000
Last year	174,000

Utah News Items.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 6.—A portion of the Wheeler expedition returned to Salt Lake today, and the remainder will be in soon.

The Mormon journals are still snarling at Grant's recommendations regarding Utah. Geo. Q. Cannon, who claims to be the Delegate-elect to Congress, says in his paper to-night: "Plural marriage is correct. The principle always did exist, and, I believe, always will."

Two more daily papers are projected in this city. There are four dailies already.

The great advance in real estate is owing in a measure to large proposed investments of Eastern and foreign capital.

Mrs. Griffiths, one of the victims of the terrible tragedy yesterday, is still alive, but there is no hope of recovery.

The Horse Disease.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 6.—The epizootic continues to spread, and, in some stables, it is quite severe. Thus far, but one horse has died, however.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 6.—The epizootic fever is at its height here. Scarcely a horse is to be seen on the streets, and every thoroughfare is deserted. About fifteen fatal cases have occurred thus far. The Central City Horse Railway Company are talking of running a dummy on their lines. Ox teams are in active use by the principal houses.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—The damp and foggy weather last night and most of to-day caused the horse-disease to spread rapidly, and to-night there is scarcely a stable in the city without its full quota of sick horses. One of the Fourth street railroad lines and the Sixteenth street line have suspended entirely, and most of the other roads have withdrawn several cars. The Express Companies have stopped receiving freight at their offices for shipment, but take all that is offered at the different railroad depots, and deliver parcels and small packages by hand-carts. They are also using oxen to bring freight across the river. Nearly all the transfer horses are sick, and they too are using oxen. Several of the Fire Department horses are sick, and Chief Engineer Saxton will to-morrow, advertise for able bodied men who will be organized into companies, placed under pay, and be entirely under his direction and control. In East Louis there is scarcely a well horse, and oxen are doing most of the business. Several of the Police Department horses are also disabled, and the mounted police in the suburbs will be withdrawn to-morrow and the horses stabled. The disease so far, however, has been mild in type, and yields pretty readily to proper treatment. No virulent cases are yet developed.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets—Export Demand for American Coal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The stringency in money increased sharply to-day. In the morning call loans ranged from 7@1-32. Between half-past 2 and 3 o'clock the stringency became very pressing, and as high as ⅜ was paid by brokers. After 3 o'clock stocks were turned at ⅛, which may be called the closing rates. The withdrawal of $1,250,000 in legal tenders from the banks on Wednesday by the Treasury, the Treasury sale $1,000,000 gold and the purchase of less than $500,000 bonds, this week, have aggravated the natural influences at work on the market, and given the speculators a chance to make the market very close, which seems to have been done this time through the Gold Room. The flow of currency from Boston to New York has abated, and money is still being shipped West and South.

Mercantile paper is dull and nominal, with little inquiry, except for long date.

STOCKS.

The stock market opened firm, but declined, Pacific Mail and Rock Island falling off over 2 per cent and weakening the general list. The decline in Pacific Mail caused some discussion in regard to the proposed issue of $2,000,000 first mortgage bonds, but no new developments transpired. The rumored issue of new Rock Island stock and lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Company, had less currency to-day, and is denied by some of the Directors. There were apparently free sales of Rock Island for long account, and the sudden decline was attributed to this.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Gold ruled strong, ranging from 113⅞@113⅝.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firm, and prices unchanged.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes dull and rather weaker, excepting fancy Minnesotas and very choice family extras. The trade are buying only for daily wants, and the stock, though light, is increasing. The offerings of wheat were moderate. Holders at the opening advanced spring 2@3c per bushel. The market closes unsettled and tame for spring, and strong for winter. Advices from Liverpool are less favorable.

Pork was quiet and prices unsettled. New mess for December is obtainable at $14.00. Cut meats quiet. Bacon in some demand on the spot; market steady. Sales: 290 boxes at 7¾c for city long clear on spot, and 7¾c for short clear. Lard steady on spot; market active.

EXPORT DEMAND FOR COAL.

Late steamers from Europe brought numerous orders for the shipment of American coal to places which have hitherto been exclusively supplied from Great Britain. The *Bulletin* says the question now is whether these orders shall be filled. It thinks it will not pay to fill orders coming from Egypt, East Indies, and South America, and points still nearer home, unless we can obtain return cargoes. The *Bulletin* hence calls on Congress to meet the question with a removal at once of the existing restrictions on a free interchange of commerce.

MADISON.

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows—Election of Officers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 6.—This morning the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows elected the following officers for the ensuing year, who were duly installed this afternoon: W. G. M., Henry E. Willis, Madison; R. W. D. G. M., Peter Van Vechten, Jr., Milwaukee; R. W. G. W., Theo. Rodolf, LaCrosse; R. W. G. S., L. B. Hills, Madison; N. W. G. T., David Adler, Milwaukee; N. W. G. Rep., M. P. Lindsley, Green Bay; M. W. G. Chaplain, Rev. John Shumaha; Trustees, H. B. Hinsdale, Kenosha; David H. Wright, Madison; H. F. Hubbard, Manitowoc.

Past Grand Master, H. B. Hinsdale, of Milwaukee, entertained the Grand Lodge members in an exceedingly interesting manner, by reviewing a recent trip to California, and, also to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and stated that the Lodge of Honolulu sent $15,000 in gold to the suffering Odd Fellows by the Chicago fire.

Railroad News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 6.—At the last meeting of the Common Council of this city, the City Attorney formally submitted his opinion that the Chicago & Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, having failed to provide for the city such passenger and freight buildings as were required by certain city ordinances, specifying the conditions upon which said Company were permitted the enjoyment of the right of way on certain streets inside the city, the said Company ought to be enjoined from the further enjoyment of such right of way, and the Common Council thereupon instructed the said Attorney to procure such injunction.

PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 6.—The construction trains of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad passed over the Red River bridge on Wednesday evening, and the track is within four miles of Dennison.

The grading of the Texas Central Road is completed to Dennison, and within a few weeks an unbroken rail from New York to Galveston will be finished. A telegraph office has been opened at Dennison, and the large hotel and dining hall of the company there will be completed and occupied in forty days. A large union depot is also being constructed, and the stock yards are nearly finished. The machine-shop and round-house will also be located there. The Government will also establish a depot of supplies at Dennison.

Northern Texas is now within thirty hours of St. Louis. The rush of emigrants is immense, and will increase when the spring opens.

Death on the Rail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 6.—About 3 o'clock this morning as a freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road was taking a side track at Middletown, a brakeman named P. Gaser was missing. Search was made for him, and he was found on the track, near a switch, literally cut to pieces. His arms and legs were crushed and mangled in a horrible manner. He died a few minutes after being found. The body was removed to this city, where his parents reside.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Andrew Glass, President of the Mingo Iron Company, at Mingo, O., died at the Southern Hotel here, yesterday, of pneumonia. The remains will be sent home.

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Thomas A. Johnson, senior Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, died here last evening.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—George Langdon Pratt, Treasurer of the Detroit, Lansing & Michigan Railroad, died of apoplexy this morning, in his office, Sears Building.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Arrived—Steamship City of Montreal, from Liverpool; steamer Fricia, from Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Steamship Manitoban, from Quebec, has arrived.

HAVRE, Dec. 6.—Steamship Franklin, from Stettin, for New York, *via* Havre, sailed hence to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Steamship St. Andrew, from Quebec, has arrived.

Running the Ice Gauntlet.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The propellers Fountain City, Cuba, Passaic, Plymouth, and Montreal took advantage of the open weather of the few last days, and ran the ice gauntlet, arriving here with their cargoes of grain to-day. The propellers Russia, Mohawk, and Badger State are expected to-night. The Cuba and Passaic report forcing their way for several miles through ice eight inches thick.

FOREIGN.

The Unsettled Condition of Political Affairs in France.

The Committee of Thirty Said to Be Hostile to the Republic.

Arguments for and Against the Dissolution of the Assembly.

It Is Proposed to Make Voting Compulsory.

Great Destruction by the Floods in Italy.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Governmental situation at Versailles unsettles business of all kinds throughout the country.

The Committee of Thirty, formed yesterday, by the Assembly, is regarded as hostile to the Republic.

Republican journals in Paris declare that the Assembly does not represent the will of France, and demand its immediate dissolution.

Thiers is expected to resign.

The Government will probably make a statement at the session of the Assembly to-day, as to the course it intends to take.

The Committee of Thirty appointed by the Assembly yesterday, in accordance with the motion of Minister Dufaure, held its first meeting to-day. The following officers were elected: President, Baron DeLarcy; Vice President, M. Andiffret Pasquier; Secretaries, M.M. Lefevre, Pourtales and Haussmanville. The organization having been completed, the Committee adjourned to meet on Monday, when they will proceed to business according to the motion by which it was created. The Committee is instructed to draw up a project of law defining the responsibility of Ministers and regulating the relations of the several powers of State. It is expected that it will report a bill declaring that any Minister who shall be censured must resign, and excluding the President from debate in the Assembly, but giving him, by way of compensation, a limited veto power. It is inferred from the political composition of the Committee that any proposition for a dissolution of the Assembly will be rejected, and nothing more radical than a partial renewal of the Chamber once a year, or once every two years, will be entertained.

The *Bien Public* says the completion of the Committee makes the situation all the more precarious. While the Executive and Assembly are equally averse to a *coup*, the country cannot tolerate the present state of affairs. It intimates that the country should spontaneously intervene, which is interpreted to mean that it should continue to send in petitions in support of Thiers and his Government.

Thiers has resolved that there shall be no change in the Ministry until the report of the Committee of Thirty is presented; then, if the report is unfavorable to him, he will oppose it in the Assembly.

An official reception was given at the Executive residence last night, which was numerously attended. President Thiers freely conversed with his friends on the political crisis. He regretted that a partial renewal of the Assembly seemed impossible, and declared that he was determined to adhere to the policy announced in his message.

At a meeting of the extreme Left to-day, it was decided not to move for a dissolution of the Assembly until the question has been thoroughly agitated by means of petitions. The *Siecle* started this idea, and it is rapidly gaining ground. Petitions for dissolution are coming in from all parts of the country. The Assembly Committee charged with the consideration of the Electoral law have decided to recommend that franchise be given all males over 25 years of age who have lived one year in the district in which they vote, and that the duty of voting be made compulsory.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—The *Gaceta* publishes a decree to-day summoning Plutarco Gonzales, Nestor Ponce, the widow of Morales, Lemus, and the wives of General Jordan, Aldama, Mora, Montes, and Fesser, to present themselves at the Artillery Barracks in this city and defend themselves from charges of treason preferred against them before the Court Martial assembled there.

About six weeks ago, Thomas C. Fleming, accompanied by his wife and provided with an American passport, arrived from New Orleans. On the following week Mrs. Fleming left for New York, and on Monday, Fleming, having his passport vized for Havre, left by the steamer Vandalia, bound for Hamburg, *via* Santander. Fleming's actions are considered suspicious. New Yorkers in Havana say that Fleming is Thomas C. Fields, the Tammany politician. Fleming is about 50 years of age, fine looking, and very corpulent. He had a heavy bag of gold and a bundle of bonds in his possession.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Trustworthy accounts from all parts of Alsace and Lorraine leave no doubt that the first levy of young men for the German military service has taken place in an orderly manner, and in the forms prescribed by law.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Counties Reform bill came before the Upper House of the Diet to-day, having passed the Lower House. General debate on the bill was opened and closed in today's sitting. To-morrow the bill will be discussed clause by clause. No considerable amendments are expected to be made, and it is hoped that the bill will pass before the end of the sitting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—There was a better supply of gas throughout the city last night than at any time since the inauguration of the strike by the stokers. The companies have secured a number of men to fill the places of the strikers.

CORK, Dec. 6.—Ronayne, a Nationalist, has been elected member of Parliament from Cork.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The ship Teutonia was abandoned by her crew while on the voyage from Quebec for Bristol. Eight persons were washed off the vessel and drowned.

ITALY.

TURIN, Dec. 6.—The waters of the river Arno, as well as of the Po, have overflowed its banks. Many bridges and crossings were swept away, and several communities were inundated, causing great destruction of property.

ROME, Dec. 6.—A deputation of Americans had an audience with the Pope yesterday and presented an address expressing the devotion of American Catholics to the Holy See. The Pope made a feeling response, and concluded by giving his blessing to the Catholics of America.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—Congress has rejected a motion for the immediate consideration of the resolution to impeach ex-Minister Sagasta.

The Republican bands in Catalonia have dispersed, and tranquillity is restored. The armed bands which were roving near Villa Franca and in the Despenaperros Mountains have also disappeared.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Dec. 6.—The Captain and crew, from the Gem, which was wrecked on Wednesday of last week, at Bic Island, have arrived here. The vessel is a total wreck. Part of the ship's material and about 100 barrels of flour, in a damaged condition, were saved and landed at Bic.

Education in Virginia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In his annual message, just submitted to the Virginia Legislature, Governor Walker congratulates that body on the growth of education during the past year, and the number of common schools, which have an attendance of over 166,000 pupils, and in which there has been a marked improvement. The Treasurer refers to the fact that Virginia, in proportion to her population, has a greater number of colleges than any other State in the Union.

Another Survivor of the Missouri.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—Richard Smith, another survivor of the steamer Missouri, has arrived at Nassau. Smith was the man who abandoned Conway's boat and swam to the capsized boat for the purpose of righting her. Conway cut the painter connecting the two boats and they drifted out of sight of each other. Smith and Alfred Stewart drifted with the boat bottom upwards, for three days, at the mercy of the waves. On the fourth day they managed to right the boat, and making a sail from some life preservers, they proceeded and landed on the most western key of Abaco on the seventh day. After landing, Stewart died from the fever produced by exhaustion. Smith caught a little rain water on the ninth day, and that, with prickly pears and soft-shell crabs, sustained him until the seventeenth day, when he was taken off the island and brought to Nassau. He goes to New York on the steamer Columbia.

SPRINGFIELD.

Reports of the Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal—The Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 6.—The Canal Commissioners have submitted their annual report to the Governor. It is exceedingly full in details of the operations of the canal since the Board of Commissioners have controlled it. It shows that during the trust from June 20, 1845, to April 30, 1871, the Trustees received, on account, $11,009,507.41, and disbursed on account of the Canal, $10,913,765. On the final relinquishment of the Canal, the Trustees paid to the Commissioners a balance of $92,548.79. The canal property, when received by the Commissioners, which consisted of machinery, tools, buildings, boats, etc., was estimated to be worth $157,869.69. The lessees of the water-power at Lockport and Joliet were bound in their leases to pay for any additional power resulting from the deep-cut. The trustees, through their engineer, found that the power at Lockport increased the water tax, $2,177; at Dam No. 1, Joliet, $720; at Dam No. 2, Joliet, $683. The lease on Daniel Norton's Lots 1 and 6 Block 122, Lockport, was for twenty years at $500 a year, let from March 4, 1853; Norton & Co., surplus water at Lockport, for twenty years, at $2,177, let July 1, 1866; G. M. Heyde, surplus water, dam No. 1, Joliet, twenty years, at $1,220 a year, let April 10, 1869; J. G. Snargen, surplus water, DuPage dam, at $200 a year, let Nov. 18, 1872; Ottawa Hydraulic Company, surplus water at Ottawa, twenty years, at $750 a year, let May 1, 1872; Daniel Robinson, and others, surplus water at Canal Dam, fifteen years, at $100 a year in advance, let Dec. 26, 1864.

The report says the business of the canal has been much less this year than it will be on an average, the river having been unusually low this season. The lock at Henry demonstrates the possibility of improving the whole of the river to make it navigable for the largest steamers, with four more locks and dams below Henry, which will not cost to exceed $1,800,000. Thus it will be seen that the cost of the improvement of the entire river, 230 miles, being only about $12,000 per mile, will be the least expensive work of its capacity in this or any other country.

The total receipts from all sources on the canal from May 1, 1871 to November 30, 1872, were $430,362.65; total disbursements for the same time, $427,477.98. Of this sum $258,545.79 was paid into the State Treasury.

The total receipts from dockage at Henry were $8,484.67; disbursements on account, $8,148.43. Of this sum, $4,000 was paid into the State Treasury.

From the Little Wabash improvement there was received and paid into the State Treasury $2,500.

The Commissioners have great pride in the lock and dam at Henry, and "submit, with their report, a large wood-cut engraving of the locks and dam, taken from the *Engineer*, a scientific paper published in London, and which paper pronounces it the largest and best constructed lock in the world.

A. H. Worthen, State Geologist, who has occupied a room in the Custom House for some time, removed to the new State House, to-day, there is room has been fitted up for him in first-class style. He thus becomes the first occupant of the new State House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Dec. 6.—The *Argus* of this evening publishes an advanced statement of the affairs of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the official report having been prepared at the Harper House, in this city, by the Trustees now here. The report will be presented to the Governor, and through him to the Legislature. From the report we learn that the number of children who have been admitted to the Home since its organization is 668, of which number 356 have been returned to their friends, 61 good homes provided for them. Number of runaways, 6; number of deaths, 5; number remaining in the institution at present, 275. Of the original number, 642, 275 were females and 365 males. The average daily attendance during the last two years was 290. The cost of maintenance *per capita* per annum has been $144.63, or $12.05 per month, or 40 cents per day. This includes sustenance, clothing, salaries of officers, and expenses of the Home. The President of the Institution is Major J. R. Beardsley, of this city, who takes a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the children entitled to its benefits.

STEAMER WRECKED.

Loss of the Steamer Tacora on the South American Coast.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Panama papers of the 28th ultimo state that the steamer Tacora, which was wrecked near Montevideo, belonged to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and was valued at $750,000. The Tacora was the vessel which started from Liverpool about the same time with the Republican, and the two steamers engaged in a trial of speed. The fact that the light-house on Point Mary had been blown down caused an error in calculation, which landed the vessel on shore.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 6.—The steam cooperage establishment of Charles N. Walters & Co., on Pendleton street, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $12,000; insured for $8,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, O., Dec. 6.—The foundry establishment in connection with the Urbana Machine Works, caught fire at midnight last night and burned to the ground. Loss about $2,000; no insurance. The fire originated in one of the mould-boxes.

Mysterious Murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Dec. 6.—The man found dead near here on Wednesday morning, supposed to have taken his own life, has without a doubt been murdered, and suspended to the tree by the murderer. On examination of his body, three stabs were found near his heart, about six inches in depth, also one through the back part of his neck, severing the spinal cord. He has not yet been identified. He came from South Chicago on the evening of the murder. A handkerchief with the letters "A. M. S." and a bottle of medicine put up at Madison, Wis., were found on his person. He is thought to be a Dane or Swede. A reward of $500 is offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

Explosions.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—The boiler in Sullivan Cook's steam saw-mill, at Hartford, Mich., exploded yesterday, killing Charles Gates and Charles Wintergarter, and injuring two others. The mill is a total wreck.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 6.—One of the tanks for "trying out" lard at Plankington & Armour's packing house exploded this morning, scattering the boiling lard in all directions and carrying the top of the tank 200 feet. Fortunately it happened at an early hour, when the workmen were not on duty, and no one was injured. The damage is $2,000.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Dr. J. A. Bassett, of Indianapolis, was, yesterday, convicted of an attempt to produce abortion, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $500, the extreme limit of the law.

Dr. J. N. Neglass, County Physician of Peoria, has sued the city for $500, on the ground of breach of contract.

Frank Morten, a brakeman on the Lake Shore and Tuscarawa Valley Railroad, was found dead in his bed in the American Hotel, this city, about daylight yesterday. It is supposed he died from strangulation by inhaling gas, as it was found turned on at full head and not lighted.

Ohio State Dental Society.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 6.—The State Dental Society to-day appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature to pass a law exempting dentists from jury duty.

The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, L. Bailey, Cleveland; Vice Presidents, B. F. Bonsor, Cleveland; W. M. Herriott, of Zanesville; Recording Secretary, C. R. Taft, of Mansfield; Corresponding Secretary, C. B. Butler, of Cleveland; Treasurer, J. Williams, of New Philadelphia.

Delegates were appointed to the National Dental Convention.

The Society adjourned to meet in Columbus the first Tuesday in December, 1873.

INSURANCE.

What the Companies Lost by the Boston Fire.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A Boston correspondent of the *Tribune* gives the latest intelligence of insurance losses by the fire in that city. The following is the aggregate:

Ascertained loss of 42 Massachusetts companies	$26,381,000
Ascertained loss of 20 New York companies	9,977,000
Ascertained loss of 18 companies of other States and England	4,092,000
Estimated losses of 27 companies not heard from	6,038,000
Estimated losses of 25 companies not regularly admitted to business in Massachusetts	418,000
Total	$52,676,600

The correspondent says the losses have been severely understated, and, in some cases, the assets and surplus which assured the company's life were equally overstated from a desire to secure the reputation of having come unharmed out of the fire with the heaviest load. I have before me a statement of losses of the affected companies, issued a few days after the fire, which has had considerable currency in financial circles. A comparison instituted between it and the accurate statement of losses shows a difference of from 10 to 100 per cent. The correct returns sometimes show an increase over early estimates of $200,000 or $300,000—in one case before me of $400,000. According to this correspondent, the following New York companies have each lost over $75,000 by the Boston fire.

Ætna	$ 90,000
Black River, Watertown	54,500
Brewers and Maltsters	75,000
City	111,000
Columbia	104,000
Continental	450,000
German American	109,000
Germania	450,000
Hanover	250,000
Irving	105,000
Lamar	104,000
Lorillard	125,000
Merchants'	126,000
National Fire	125,000
Republic	300,000
Standard	298,000
Star	120,000
Westchester, New Rochelle	102,000
Williamsburgh City	154,000
Fireman's	100,000
Home	800,000
Niagara	300,000
Phœnix, of Brooklyn	450,000
Tradesman's	245,000
American	80,000

AN ABUSIVE FIREMAN.

What a Member of the Colored